MEMOIRS

OF THE

FAMILY

OF

CAVENDISH

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MEMOIRS OF THE FAMILY OF CAVENDISH.

THE *Cavendiſhes*, like other Families of greateſt Antiquity, derived a Name from their Place of Habitation. A younger Branch of the *Gernons*, famous in *Norfolk* and *Eſſex*, ſetled at *Cavendiſh* in *Suffolk*, and from that Seat and Eſtate were ſoon diſtinguiſh'd by that Sirname. *John de Cavendiſh* was conſtituted one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench 1366. 39 *Ed.* III. and made Chief Juſtice of the ſame Court by *Clauſ.* Writ, 15 *Jul.* 46 *Ed.* III. 1373. In the next Reign he was continued in that Honourable Office, and had the Grant of One hundred Marks *per Ann.* by *Lett. Pat.* 26 *Jun.* 1 *Ric.* II. 1378. and had his Summons to Parliament by expreſs Writ from 46 *Ed.* III. to 5 *Ric.* II. when upon the inſurrection raiſed in *Kent* under *Straw* and *Tyler*, the Mob was animated to riſe in other parts, and particularly in *Suffolk*, a Body of Fifty Thouſand made it their Triumph to plunder and murther the Lawyers, and inſulting the Houſe of the Lord Chief Juſtice *Cavendiſh*, they brought him out, and beheaded him, as their Accomplices had done to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, and other Chief Miniſters.

Dugdale Chron. Ser.

Dugdale, Summon. Parl.

Tho. Walſing. Sub Ann. 1381.

Of the ſame Family was the glorious Seaman, Captain *Thomas Cavendiſh*, born in *Suffolk*, who finiſh'd his noble Expedition round the World in *Sept.* 1588. and making an other like Attempt in 1591. died in his Return, and deſerv'd a Place among the Engliſh Heroes.

Hereologica Anglia, Authore *H. H. p.* 90.

Of this Family was Mr. *Cavendiſh*, who in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, wrote the Life and Death of Cardinal *Wolſey*, to whom he had been Gentleman Uſher, and attended him in all his Glory and Miſery. It ſeems probable, that the Cardinal, born in *Suffolk*, took this Gentleman out of the ſame County into his ſplendid Family, wherein (as my Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh* told the Queen.) He had one Earl, nine Barons, and about one thouſand Knights, Gentlemen, and inferiour Officers. Mr. *Cavendiſh* was admitted

Cecil's Memorial to Queen *Elizabeth.*

admitted to more Intimacy with his Lord, [illegible] any other Servant; and therefore would not desert him in his Fall, but honourably waited on his old Master, when he had no Office and no Salary to bestow upon him. The King himself had heard of the Abilities and Fidelity of this Gentleman, and therefore he sent him word in the Cardinal's last Sickness, by one of his Privy Chamber, how the 'King's 'Majesty bore unto him his principal Favour, for the Love and diligent 'Service that he had perform'd to his Lord; and for which it was the 'King's Pleasure that he should be about him as Chief, in whom his 'Highness would put a great Confidence and Trust. As soon as he had paid his last Respects of Burial to the Cardinal at *Leicester*, he hasted to Court, and was immediately call'd in by the King; who after long Conference, was so well pleas'd with him, that he concluded, *Go your ways to Sir* John Gage, *our Vice Chamberlain, to whom we have spoken already to admit you to be our Servant in our Chamber, and then go to the Lord of* Norfolk, *and he shall pay you your whole Year's Wages, and a Reward besides.* To give a more lasting Testimony of his Gratitude to the Cardinal, he drew up a fair Account of his Life and Death, of which the oldest Copy is in the Hands of the noble Family of *Pierpoint*, into which the Author's Daughter was married: For without express Authority, we may gather from Circumstances, that this very Writer was the Head of the present Family.

The same Person with the immediate Founder of the present noble Family *William Cavendish* of *Chatsworth*, *Com. Derb.* Esq; who being a Man of Learning and Business was found out and employed by K. *Hen.* VIII. and in the 31 of his Reign, was made one of the Auditors of the Court of Augmentation, and discharged the Trust with such Fidelity and Expedition, that the King promoted him, *Regn.* 37, not only to be Treasurer of his Chamber, but to be one of his Privy Council. He bore the same Relation to King *Ed.* VI. and Queen *Mary*, receiving the Honour of Knighthood, and a large Accession of Estate, by Grant of Lands belonging to several dissolved Priories and Abbies in exchange for his Mannors of *Northal* in *Hartfordshire*, and *Northawbery* in *Lincolnshire*, *&c.* But the greatest Addition to his Fortunes was made by a prudent and happy Match with *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Hardwick* of *Hardwick Com. Derb.* Esq; by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Leak* of *Loasland*, Esq;

William I.

Thoroton Nottinghamshire, p. 186. b.

Dugd. Bar 420. *Thoroton*, ib. 187.

His Wife *Elizabeth.*

This beautiful and discreet Woman had to her first Husband *Robert Barley* of *Barley Com. Derb.* Esq; whose large Estate she got setled on her and *her* Heirs, having no Issue by him. Under these good Circumstances, she took for a second Husband this Sir *William Cavendish*, by whom she had a hopeful Number of Sons and Daughters, 1. *Henry* placed at *Tutbury Com. Suff.* dying with-

[Append. Num. 1]

one Issue 12 Oct. 1616. 2. *William* Heir to the whole Estate, and first Earl of *Devonshire* 3. *Charles* setled at *Welbeck Com. Not.* Father of *William* Baron *Ogle*, Lord *Cavendish* of *Bolesover*, Viscount *Mansfield*, Earl, Marquis and Duke of *Newcastle*. 4. *Francis* mar-
Append. Num. 2. ried to Sir *Henry Pierpoint* of *Holm Pierpoint Com. Not.* 5. *Elizabeth* to *Charles Stuart*, Earl of *Lenox*, younger Brother to the Father of King *James*, by whom she was the Mother of that incomparable Lady *Arabella*, so nearly related to the Crown, that State Jealousie confin'd Her, and sacrific'd Her in the Tower, and 6. *Mary* to *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*. A rare Example of two Brothers founding two several Dukedoms; and the Sisters match'd, one into the most noble Familie of *England*, and the other into a direct Branch of the Royal Family of *Great Britain*.

After the Death of Sir *William Cavendish*, this wise Lady rejected many Offers, and then accepted of Sir *William St. Lo*, Captain of the Guard to Queen *Elizabeth*, Owner of a great Estate, which in Articles of Marriage, she took care should be setled on her and her own Heirs, in default of Issue; and accordingly, having no Child by him, she liv'd to enjoy his whole Estate, excluding his former Daughters and Brothers.

Countess of *Shrewsbury*.

In this third Widowhood, she had not survived her Charms of Wit and Beauty, by which she captivated the then greatest Subject of the Realm, *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, whom she brought to Terms of the greatest Honour and Advantage to her self and Children; for he not only yielded to a considerable Jointure, but to an Union of Families, by taking *Mary* her youngest Daughter to Wife of *Gilbert* his Son, and afterwards his Heir; and giving the Lady *Grace*, his youngest Daughter, to *Henry* her eldest Son. On *Nov.* 18. 1590. She was a fourth time left, and to death continued a Widow. A Change of Conditions that perhaps never fell to any one Woman, to be four times a creditable and happy Wife, to rise by every Husband into greater Wealth and higher Honours, to have an unanimous Issue by one Husband only, to have all those Children live, and all by her Advice be creditably disposed of in her Life time; and after all to live seventeen Years a Widow in absolute Power and Plenty.

This Countess Dowager of *Shrewsbury* built three of the most elegant Seats, that were ever rais'd by one Hand within the same County, beyond Example, *Chatsworth*, *Hardwick*, and *Oldcotes*, all transmitted entire to the late Duke. At *Hardwick* she left the ancient Seat of her Family standing, and at a small distance still adjoining to her new Fabrick, as if she had a mind to preserve her Cradle, and set it by her Bed of State. That old House has one Room in it of such exact Proportion, and such convenient Lights, that it has been thought fit for a Pattern of Measure and Contrivance to the most noble *Blenheim*. It must not be forgotten, that this Lady had the Honour to be Keeper of *Mary* Queen of *Scots* committed Prisoner to *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury* for seventeen Years. Her Chamber and Rooms of State, with her Arms and other En-

signs

ſigns are ſtill remaining at *Hardwick*, her Bed was taken away for Plunder in the Civil Wars. At *Chatſworth*, the new Lodgings that anſwer the old are called the *Queen of Scots Apartment*, and an Iſland Plat on the Top of a ſquare Tower built in a large Pool is ſtill call'd the *Queen of Scot's Garden*; and ſome of her own Royal Work is ſtill preſerved among the Treaſures of this Family: A Carpet embroidred with her Needle, and particularly a Suit of Hangings, now remaining in a Chamber at *Hardwick*, wherein all the Virtues are repreſented in Symbolical Figures and Alluſive Mottos, and Ornament and a Lecture. The Earl's own Epitaph does betray that he was ſuſpected of Familiarity with his Royal Priſoner, *quod a malevolis propter ſuſpectam cum captiva Regina familiaritatem ſæpius male audivit*, which is not to be imagin'd true: However the Rumour of it was no doubt an Exerciſe of Temper and Virtue to the Counteſs, who carried her ſelf to the Queen, and the Earl her Husband, with all becoming Reſpect and Duty. Full of Years and all worldly Comforts ſhe died 13 *Feb.* 1607. and was buried in the South Iſle of *All-Hallows* Church in *Derby* (where ſhe had founded an Hoſpital for twelve poor People) under a fair Tomb, which ſhe took care to erect in her own Life time, and whereon a remarkable Epitaph was afterward inſcribed. Append. Num. 3.

The great Eſtate deſcended to her ſecond Son *William*, who by the Favour of King *James*, was by Letters *Pat.* dated 4 *Maii* 3 *Jacobi* advanced to the Dignity of Baron *Cavendiſh* of *Hardwick*, and growing in repute, was created *Earl* of *Devonſhire* 7 *Aug.* 16. *Jac.* he married two Wives, 1. *Anne* Daughter and Heir to *Henry Kighley* of *Kighley* in *Com. Ebor.* Eſq; by whom he had (like his Mother) three Sons and three Daughters. 1. *Gilbert*, who died a young Man of incomparable Parts, and left a very ingenious Book, entituled, *Horæ Subſecivæ, Obſervations and Diſcourſes*, &c. 2. *William*, his Heir and Succeſſor. 3. *James*, who died in his Infancy. 4. *Frances*, married to Sir *William Maynard*, afterwards created Lord *Maynard*. 5. and 6. *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, who both died young. His Second Wife was *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Edward Boughton* of *Cauſton*, *Com. Warwic.* Eſq; and Widow of Sir *Richard Wortley* of *Wortley Com. Ebor.* Knight, by whom he had Iſſue Sir *John Cavendiſh*, Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of Prince *Charles*, dying ſoon after. He himſelf departed this Life on the 3 Day of *March* 1625. and was buried at *Endſor* near *Chatſworth*.

William his Son and Heir, having travelled into *France* and *Italy*, under the Tuition of Mr. *Thomas Hobbs*, (who had been taken into his Father's Service under 20 Years of Age from *Oxford* in 1607.) was by the Policy of King *James*, married to *Chriſtian*, only Daughter to his great Favourite, *Edward* Lord *Bruce* of

William I. Earl of *Devonſhire*.

Dugdal. Bar.

Athen. Oxon. Vol. II. p. 830.

Dugdale.

[Append. Num. 4.]

William II. Earl of *Devonſhire*.

Kinloſſe

Kinloſſe in *Scotland*, whoſe great Services were rewarded by this Match into a Rich and noble Engliſh Family: And for the better Grace, the King gave her with his own Hand, and made her Fortune Ten Thouſand Pounds; and ſollicited for a better Settlement on them, telling the old Lord *Cavendiſh*, after his Marriage with a ſecond Wife, that his Son being match'd into a Family, for which he was ſo nearly concerned, he would expect accordingly, that out of that plentiful Eſtate, ſuch a Proportion be ſetled, as that Sir *William* might bear up the Port of his Father's Son, and his Lady the Quality of the King's Kinſwoman, which Mediation proved ſo effectual, that the Lord *Cavendiſh* did what the King thought reaſonable. By this excellent Lady he had Iſſue, 1. *William* his Heir, 2. *Charles*, Collonel in the King's Army, 3. *Henry*, who died young, and 4. *Anne*, married to *Robert* Lord *Rich*, Son and Heir to *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*: This noble Earl was beloved and admired in both Houſes of Parliament, and a great Speaker in them; Mr. *Hobbs* gives a ſhining Character of him to very great Advantage. 'By the Experience of many Years, I had 'the Honour to ſerve him, I know this, there was not 'Any who more really, and leſs for Glories ſake favoured thoſe that ſtudied the Liberal Arts liberally 'than my Lord your Father did, nor in whoſe Houſe a 'Man ſhould leſs need the Univerſity than in his. For 'his own Sudy it was beſtowed for, the moſt part in that kind of Learning, which beſt deſerveth the Pains and Hours of great Perſons, *Hiſtory* 'and *Civil Knowledge*, and directed not to the Oſtentation of his Reading, but to the Government of his Life, and the Publick Good; for he 'ſo read, that the Learning that he took in by Study, by Judgment he 'digeſted and converted into Wiſdom and Ability to benefit his Country: 'To which he alſo applied himſelf with Zeal, but ſuch as took no Fire, 'either from Faction or Ambition. And as he was a moſt Able Man for 'Soundneſs of Advice, and clear Expreſſion of himſelf in Matters of Difficulty and Conſequence, both in Publick and Private; ſo alſo was he 'one whom no Man was able either to draw or juſtle out of the ſtrait Path 'of Juſtice. Of which Virtue, I know not whether he deſerved more 'by his Severity in impoſing it (as he did to his laſt Breath) on himſelf, 'or by his Magnanimity in not exacting it to himſelf from others. No 'Man better diſcerned of *Men*, and therefore was he conſtant in his 'Friendſhips, becauſe he regarded not the *Fortune* nor *Adherence*, but 'the Men; with whom alſo he converſed with an Openneſs of Heart, that 'had no other Guard than his own Integrity, and that *Nil-conſcire*. To 'His Equals He carried Himſelf equally, and to his Inferiors familiarly; 'but maintaining his Reſpect fully, and only with the Native Splendor of 'his Worth. In Sum, he was one in whom might plainly be perceived, 'that *Honour* and *Honeſty* are but the ſame thing in the different Degrees 'of Perſons.

Life of *Chriſtian* Counteſs of *Devonſhire*. p. 24.

His Character by Mr. *Hobbs* in an Epiſtle to his Son.

He

He contracted a vaſt Debt by his exceſſive Gallantry, and glorious way of living; and ſo departed this Life at his Houſe without *Biſhop-gate* in *London* (where *Devonſhire* Square is now built) 20 *June* 1628. and was buried in the Vault at *All-Hallow's* Church in *Derby*, leaving in Minority,

William his Son and Heir at nine Years of Age under the Care of his Mother, the Counteſs *Dowager*, whoſe clear Joynture was no leſs than 5000 *l.* a Year, to which ſhe added 4000 *l.* by her own prudent Menage. Her Son's Eſtate was charged and complicated with near thirty Law-Suits, which by the Cunning and Power of her Adverſaries were made as perplex'd and as tedious as poſſible; yet by Right manag'd with Diligence and Reſolution ſhe went thro' them all with Satisfaction; ſo as K. *Charles* jeſtingly ſaid to her, *Madam, you have all my Judges at your Diſpoſal.* While theſe Controverſies were depending ſhe committed her Son to his Father's Tutor, Mr. *Hobbs*, who inſtructed him in the Family for three Years; and then about 1634. travell'd with him as his Governor into *France* and *Italy*, with the longeſt ſtay in *Paris* for all the politer parts of Breeding. He return'd in 1637, and when he ſoon after came of Age, his Mother delivered up to him his great Houſes in *Derbyſhire*, all ready furniſh'd. He married *Elizabeth*, ſecond Daughter of *William Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury*, by whom he had Iſſue, *William* Lord *Cavendiſh* late Duke of *Devonſhire*; *Charles*, who died unmarried about the Year 1670. buried at *Derby*; and one Daughter, *Anne*, firſt married to *Charles* Lord *Rich*, only Son to *Charles* Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards to *John* Lord *Burghley*, afterwards Earl of *Exeter*; ſhe travell'd with her Husband twice to *Rome*, and attended him at his Death in his laſt Return near *Paris*: She died in *June* 1703. in St. *Martins* in the Fields *London*, and was buried near her Husband in a new Vault within the Church of St. *Martins* in *Stanford*, under an elegant Monument brought among other exquiſite Works from *Rome*.

William Earl of *Devonſhire*.

In 1631. *Vit. Hobb. Auctar. p.* 41.

This Earl of *Devonſhire* was ſo much a *Cavendiſh* in the very outward Appearance, that Mr. *Hobbs* call'd him the *Image of his Father*, being of a comely Shape and Aſpect: And therefore he ended a publick Epiſtle to him with this Prayer, *That it would pleaſe God to give him Virtues ſuitable to the fair Dwelling he had prepared for them.* He is ſaid to have been ſeaſon'd with the juſt Tincture of all *private and publick Virtues*, and ſo have made an early Expreſs of the ſevereſt Loyalty mixed with the nobleſt Reſolution in that famous Occaſion of the Earl of *Strafford's* Bill, and many others; being then firm to the true Intereſt of his Prince and Country. He followed the King in the North, and at *York* in *June* 1642. he was one of thoſe Noble Peers who ſubſcribed a Declaration of their bearing Teſtimony of his Majeſty's frequent and earneſt Declarations and Profeſſions of his abhorring all Deſigns of making War upon his Parliament. When he ſaw a Party in the two Houſes too ſtrong to be ſatisfied, he

Clarendon's Hiſt. Vol. 1. P. 508.

supplied the King with Money, attended him in his Parliament at *Oxford*, and lent him his own Brother to take the Field: And then He retired beyond the Seas to wait for Peace at home. This Recess could give him no Repose; he was trust into the number of *Delinquents*, his great Estate was sequestred, and when by the Mediation of his Friends an *Ordinance* was depending for his *Composition* in *October* 1645. *Order* was given for his Return by such a Day. We are well inform'd, that 'This noble Lord was for-'tified against all Surprizes from mean and mischievous 'Principles, and that in all publick Concerns he directed his Course by 'the Rules of Honour and Justice; that nothing could tempt him to a 'dishoneſt Action, nor to preserve himself but together with his Repu-'tation. He chose Sequestration rather than to prevaricate in the least 'tittle from Christian Fortitude and Nobleness, or to change his Propo-'sitions according to the Necessities or Advantages of the Season. Nor 'would he at last have been prevailed with to remove any part of his 'Troubles, or the Sequestration from his Estate, but by the Importuni-'ty, or rather the Commands of his Mother; detesting in itself what 'in Duty to her he complied with.

Whitlock's Memoirs, *Octob.* 1645.

His Brother, *Charles Cavendish*, was bred to Books and Arms, and was in both a Glory of the latter Age: He was born in *London*, *May* the 20th. 1620. the King was his Godfather and named him *Charles*. After a strict tuition in his Father's House, at eighteen Years of Age he was sent to travel with a Governour. He went first to *Paris*, and hearing much of the *French* Army then in the Field near *Luxenburgh*, he was so impatient for such a View, that he stole away to the Camp without the Knowledge of his Governour; who hearing of the Frolick, followed him in great Pain, and brought him back to his Studies at *Paris*. The Year following he Spent in *Italy*, and made his Chief Stages at *Naples*, *Rome*, and *Venice*; from whence, in the next Spring, he embark'd for *Constantinople*, dropping his Governour and English Servants, as knowing that a Traveller may learn most from Strangers. After a long Circuit by Land thro' *Natolia*, he went by Sea to *Alexandria*, thence to *Cairo*, and was brought by way of *Malta* to *Spain*, and back to *Paris*, and after some Conversation with the Court return'd to *England*, about the end of *May* 1641.

Collonel *Charles Cavendish.*

When he had paid his Duty to his Mother, he was presented to the King and Queen, and was graciously receiv'd by them, and much caress'd by the most eminent Persons about the Court: For, says the intimate Friend and Writer of his Life, 'the Sun beheld not a Youth of a more 'manly Figure, and more winning Presence. His Inclinations determin'd him to Arms, and therefore his Mother the Countess design'd to have bought for him Collonel *Goring*'s Regiment of Foot in *Holland*: So he went over to be train'd up there in the Prince of *Orange*'s Army, the most eminent School of War. When he had pass'd one Campaign he came

over

over again to *England*, about the end of *November* 1641. And when ſoon after, the King by Tumults in the Streets, and greater Diſtractions in the Two Houſes, was forc'd to retire to *York*, the Earl of *Devonſhire*, and his Brother Mr. *Cavendiſh* repair'd thither to offer their Duty and Services to their diſtreſſed Prince.

The Writer of his Mother's Life thinks fit to ſtay, 'He was a Perſon of ſo much Addreſs and Valour, that 'thoſe brave Gentlemen of the Temple, who offer'd 'themſelves as a Guard to the King's Perſon, choſe him 'for their Captain, knowing he would thither lead 'them, where Law, Honour, and Conſcience would oblige them to fol-'low. But I doubt this was a Miſtake, for Major *Yuke*, who ſerv'd under Collonel *Cavendiſh*, and was ſent by him to wait upon the Queen, in Her March from *Burlington*, and as ſoon as he came up to the Coach, Her Majeſty told him, *Sir, I remember you very well, you are he who the laſt Chriſtmas was twelve Month came in the Head of the Inns of Court Gentlemen, to offer your Service to my Lord the King.* Life of *Chriſtian* Counteſs Dowager, p. 49. Life of Collonel *Cavendiſh*, MSS.

At *York*, Mr. *Cavendiſh* put himſelf among the Noblemen and Gentlemen Volunteers, who deſired to be put under Command for the King's Service; and made it is Choice to ride in the King's own Troop, commanded by my Lord *Bernard Stuart* his Kinſman, Brother to the Duke of *Richmond*; among ſo many conſiderable Perſons for Qualities and Fortunes, that the King was heard to ſay, 'The Revenues of thoſe in that 'ſingle Troop would buy the Eſtates of my Lord of *Eſſex*, and of all the 'Officers in his Army.

He march'd in this Troop till the Battel of *Edge-Hill* 23 *Octob.* 1642, when the King, in Reſpect and Tenderneſs to thoſe gallant Men, would not expoſe them to equal hazard with the reſt of the Cavalry, but reſerv'd them for a Guard to his own Perſon. Mr. *Cavendiſh* ſuppoſing this to be no Poſt of Danger, and therefore not of Honour, prevail'd with my Lord *Bernard Stuart*, that they ſhould wait upon the King, and intreat his Leave to be drawn up on the right Hand of the right Wing of the Horſe, as the moſt open and moſt honourable Place in the Battel; to which his Majeſty upon their Importunity conſented. And this indeed prov'd to be the Poſt of hotteſt Service, and of greateſt Succeſs: Wherein Mr. *Cavendiſh* ſo diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by a Perſonal Valour, that the Lord *Aubigny* (who commanded the Duke of *York*'s Troop) being ſlain, he was preferr'd to that Charge before many other Pretenders of eminent Birth and Merit.

This Troop was ſoon after put into the Prince of *Wales*'s Regiment, wherein the ſuperior Officer put ſomething upon Captain *Cavendiſh*, which he thought an Indignity; and therefore he deſired his Majeſty to aſſign him a thouſand Pounds (which his own Brother the Earl of *Devonſhire* had preſented to the King) promiſing, that if his Majeſty would be pleas'd to let him have the Duke of *York*'s Troop out of the Prince of

Wales's Regiment, he would go into the North and raiſe the Duke a compleat Regiment of Horſe, before the Army could take the Field; to which the King conſented, aſſuring him the Honour of being Collonel of his new Regiment.

In order to complete it, he accepted of *Thomas Markham*, Eſq; to be his Lieutenant Collonel, and Mr. *Tuke* for the Captain of his firſt Troop, and took his Head Quarter at *Newark*, and kept under many of the Rebel Garriſons at *Nottingham*, and other neighbouring Parts, and by Degrees became Maſter of the whole Country; ſo that the King's Commiſſioners for *Lincolnſhire* and *Nottinghamſhire* deſired his Leave to petition the King that he might have the Command of all the Forces of their two Counties, in Quality of Collonel General, which he complied with, and the King granted.

In this Command he beat the Enemy from *Grantham*, and gained a compleat Victory near *Stamford*, and reduc'd ſeveral of their Garriſon Towns, by the Aſſiſtance of Collonel *Welby*, and other brave Officers. After many glorious Actions, he had the Honour to receive the Queen in Her March to *Newark*, who immediately took notice that ſhe ſaw him laſt in *Holland*, and was very glad now to meet him again in *England*. The Counteſs of *Derby* ſitting at the end of the Queen's Couch, entertain'd Her Majeſty with great Commendations of the Collonel, and when the Queen was to give the word to Major *Tuke*, ſhe gave that of *CAVENDISH*.

That Copy of his Life, which I have ſeen, breaks off here, with his guarding the Queen at *Newark*; and concludes with a pretty Story for the Diverſion and Inſtruction of Ladies. 'The Queen having treated 'the Ladies in the Garriſon with her uſual Addreſs, they perſuaded them-'ſelves, that her Majeſty could deny them nothing, and there being a-'mong them a certain *Sempronia*, who had a ſingular Opinion of her 'Talent in publick Affairs, becauſe ſhe govern'd her Husband, who in 'time of Peace govern'd the Country; this Lady engag'd four or five o-'ther Ladies of a lower Form of Polititians to join with her in a Peti-'tion of her Ladyſhip's own inditing, wherein her Majeſty was humbly 'prayed not to remove from *Newark* until her Forces had taken *Not-'tingham*: And this Buſineſs was to be kept very ſecret, eſpecially from 'their Husbands. The Day came when theſe Ladies ſetting out from 'their Council Chamber, march'd in Rank and File, and *Sempronia* at 'the Head of them, towards the Court, which was at the *Talbot* Inn in 'the Market Place. Her Majeſty looking out at the Window, ſaw them 'as they came along, but could not gueſs at the meaning of the Proceſ-'ſion. Up they came very gravely to the Queen, and *Sempronia* deli-'ver'd the Petition on her Knee. The Queen made her riſe, and pre-'ſently imagining that this was done without the Knowledge of their 'Husbands, ſhe replied, Ladies, I am very ſenſible of the Loyal Affe-'ctions of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of theſe Parts to my Lord the 'King, and ſhould be very well pleas'd if it lay in my power to grant

'your

'your Requeſts: But, Ladies, Affairs of this Nature are not in our 'Sphere; beſides, I am commanded by the King to make all the haſte 'I can poſſible; ye will receive this Advantage at leaſt by my Anſwer, '*altho' I cannot grant your Petition, ye may learn by my Example to 'obey your Husbands.* The poor Ladies were in ſo great a confuſion, that 'they knew not how to look her Majeſty in the Face; but, very lucki-'ly, the Drums beating in the Market place, made the Queen ſtep to 'the Window, and the Ladies, glad of this Occaſion, ſlipt away.

To return to the brave Collonel *Cavendiſh*, he waited on the Queen with a noble Guard toward *Oxford*, and in his way, by her Majeſty's Conſent, he took *Burton* upon *Trent* by Storm, encouraging his Soldiers to ſwim over the River, and ſcale the Works, and enter in midſt of Deaths and utmoſt Dangers. It is a farther Honour to him to have it recorded by my Lord *Clarendon*, that the General in the North, the Earl of *Newcaſtle*, ſent *Charles Cavendiſh* 'the youger Brother of the Earl 'of *Devonſhire*, with a Party volant of Horſe and Dragoons into *Lin-'colnſhire*; where about the middle of *March*, he aſ-'ſaulted *Grantham* a new Garriſon of the Rebels, which 1642. 'he took, and in it above three hundred Priſoners, with 'all their Officers Arms and Ammunition. The Royal Cauſe declining, made him only the more daring and deſperate. In his laſt Action he is ſaid to have been murther'd in cold Blood, after Quarter given by Collonel *Bury*, who made himſelf dear to *Cromwell* by this and ſome other Acts of Cruelty. Another Writer tells us, that his Horſe ſticking in the Mud, he died magnanimouſly refuſing Quarter, and throwing the Blood that ran from his Wounds in their Faces that ſhed it. *Cromwell* himſelf was in this Action, and valued himſelf ſo much upon the Succeſs of it, that he gave a particular Account to the Committee for Aſſociation ſitting at *Cambridge*, in a Letter dated *July* 31. 1643. 'Gentlemen, It hath pleaſed the Lord to give 'your Servant and Soldiers a notable Victory now at *Gainsborow*—— In 'the laſt reſerve unbroken ſtood General *Cavendiſh*, who one while faced 'me, another while faced four of the *Lincoln* Troops, which was all of 'ours that ſtood upon the Place, the reſt being engaged in the Chaſe; 'at laſt General *Cavendiſh* charged the *Lincolneers* and routed them. 'Immediately I fell upon his Rear with my three Troops, which did ſo 'aſtoniſh him, that he gave over the Chaſe, and would fain have deli-'vered himſelf from me; but I preſſing on, forced 'down a Hill having a good Execution of them, and 'below the Hill drove the General with ſome of his Sol-'diers into a Quagmire, where my Captain Lieutenant 'ſlew him, with a *Thruſt under his Short Ribs*, the reſt of the Body was 'wholly routed, not one Man ſtaying upon the place. He was the more 'capable of Arms by his great Knowledge in the Mathematical Arts,

Life of *Chriſtian* Counteſs, *&c.* p. 52.

Life of his Mother. p. 53.

Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 673.

Ruſhworth, P. 3. V. 2. p. 278.

ſome of his Papers that ſhew a profound Skill in Numbers and Meaſures, are now in the Hands of the Right Reverend *John* Lord Biſhop of *Ely*.

Life of *Chriſtian* Count. Dow.

He deſerved the Character given by a late Writer, 'He 'was a Gentleman ſo furniſh'd wit all the interior and 'politer parts of Learning (obtained at home and a-'broad, both by reading Books and Men) as well as 'Courage; that he was prepared to defend his Prince 'with his Head and Hand, by the ſtrongeſt Reaſon, and moſt generous 'Valour. When his Body was brought to *Newark* to be interr'd, the whole Town were ſo fond of it (even Dead) that they would not ſuffer it for ſome Days to be laid into the Ground, but wept over it and admired it——Nay, and about thirty Years after, when his Body was removed to be interred at *Derby*, with his Mother, freſh Lamentations were made by thoſe that knew, and others that had heard his Fame; and the whole People of *Newark* expreſſed the moſt ſorrowful Unwillingneſs to part with the Reliques of ſo dear a Perſon, who had been when alive, the Ornament and Defence of that Place. It was his Mother's expreſs Will that is Corps ſhould be taken up, and wait upon Hers in another Herſe to *Derby*. To both paſſing thro' *Leiceſter* were due Reſpects paid to their Memories, the Magiſtrates of the Place attending in their Formalities, the Gentry of the County alſo meeting there, and waiting on them out of Town. The ſame honourable Reception they had at *Derby*; in the one Town, her Funeral Sermon was preach'd by Mr. *Frampton* (Chaplain to the Earl of *Elgin*) afterward Biſhop of *Glocester*, in the other, his Funeral Sermon by Mr. *Naylor* Chaplain to the Counteſs.

Life of the Counteſs. *p.* 52.

Life of the Counteſs. *p.* 93.

This *Chriſtian* Counteſs Dowager lived to bear another Loſs, that of her only Daughter *Anne*, married to *Robert* Lord *Rich*, Son and Heir to *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, a Lady of thoſe rare Endowments of Mind and Body, that her Memory is celebrated by the Wits and Orators of her own time, the Lord *Faulkland*, Mr. *Waller*, Mr. *Godolphin*, and others. The mourning Mother is ſaid to have been leſs concern'd for her Domeſtick Loſſes, than for the Publick Miſeries of the Church and State, then lying in confuſion. She retir'd to *Greenwich*, and endeavour'd with her utmoſt Skill and Diligence to recover the Dignity of the Crown, and the Liberties of the People; and ſollicited the Earls of *Eſſex* and *Holland* to expiate their former Engagements by eſpouſing the Royal Cauſe. They are ſaid Both to have been very much encouraged by her Prudence; and that *Eſſex* would have given the future Demonſtration of his Loyal Purpoſes, had not Death prevented him in the end of the Year 1646. When the Army had made themſelves Maſters of the King's Perſon, and were caraying him in their Triumph from Place to Place, they let him reſt a Night or two at *Latimers*, a Seat of this Family in *Buckinghamſhire*, where this noble Lady happen'd then to be

Id. *p.* 57.

Ib. *p.* 60.

be with her Son the Earl of *Devonſhire*. We are told that his Majeſty had much private Conſultations with her concerning the State of his Affairs; and at the ſame time expreſſed both to her and the young Earl the great Senſe he had of the faithful Services they had done him.

After the fatal Fight at *Worceſter* ſhe was infinitely concerned for the Safety of the King's Perſon, and could not conceal her Joy when ſhe heard of his ſafe Arrival in *France*: She took Care of the only Remains he left in *England*, his Domeſtick Servants, many of whom ſhe received into her own Family, and retain'd them with good Reſpect and ſupport, till their Royal Maſter's happy Return. When ſhe ſaw no hopes of publick Peace and Settlement ſhe retir'd to her Brother's the Earl of *Elgin's* Houſe at *Amthill*; and by three Years Privacy ſhe lighten'd her Griefs and Expences, and became able to renew her Hoſpitality and Charity in a Seat, which ſhe purchaſed for the pleaſant Situation, *Rohampton* in *Surry*. Here ſhe took opportunity from ſuch Loyal Perſons as frequented her Houſe, to diſcourſe with, and perſuade them to the moſt active Endeavours for the King's Reſtauration: And having held a Communication in cipher'd Letters with Duke *Hamilton*, the Earls of *Holland* and *Norwich*, and other eminent Undertakers for the King; for which ſhe narrowly eſcaped Impriſonment, by a Bribe given by her Goldſmith to one of the Council of State: She at laſt enter'd into a ſpeedy and ſecret Correſpondence with General *Monk*, who in the midſt of his dark Reſerves, ſent her by a conſiderable Officer a private Signal, by which ſhe might know his Intentions of reſtoring the King. Upon which the General valued her noble Friendſhip, and continued it with the greateſt Reſpects to his Death. The King himſelf expreſs'd frequently the Senſe he had of her conſtant Zeal in his Service, and as a Mark of Satisfaction and Favour, he often dined with her, upon Notice, with his Queen, the Queen Mother, and Royal Family; and upon Surprize, with his Brother and Retinue often in return from Huntin. She lived here with all the Profuſeneſs of old Engliſh Hoſpitality, and in vaſt Diſtributions of Chriſtian Charity, and yet inſpected her own Accounts with ſo ſevere a Scrutiny, that ſhe ſpent her Revenues without leſſening or ſquandering any part of them. She bore a Sickneſs with great Piety and Reſignation, and dying 16 *Janary* 1674, was carried by way of *Newark* with ſuitable Magnificence to *Derby*, where ſhe had erected a Monument for her Lord, her ſelf, and Children.

1650. Life of the Conteſs, *p.* 81.

To return to the Earl her Son; He lived in great Plenty and Reſpect, a true Engliſh Peer, honour'd by his Prince, and belov'd by the People; becauſe ſteady in the Meaſures of maintaining the juſt Prerogatives of the one, and the legal Liberties of the other. Many Perſons of Honour, now living, agree in this Remembrance of him, That he was a Man of as much Conſcience and Honour, Religion and Virtue, Prudence and Goodneſs, as they ever knew in the World. His Tenderneſs and good Nature to Friends and Relations was very exemplary. He was extreamly fond of his

his little Grandſon the preſent Duke, and could not be eaſie without him; he would therefore purchaſe and redeem his Company at any Rate. He was virtuous in his whole Life, and prudent in all his Affairs; he improved his large Inheritance, and took Care to let it deſcend entire to Poſterity. He died at his Seat of *Rohampton* in *Surrey*, *Tueſday* the 23d of *November* 1684. and was interr'd with his Anceſtors at *Derby*.

Hiſt. Reb. Vol. 3. *p.* 402.

It was an Honour to his Family, and to the Conduct of it, that Sir *Stephen Fox* was here employ'd and train'd up, till he became a fit Miniſter for the King and his Court abroad. The Lord *Clarendon* gives him this immortal Character, 'The Charge of Governing the Expences of the Family, and of Payment of the Wages of the Servants; and indeed, of iſſuing out all Monies, as well in Journies as when the Court reſided any where, was committed to *Stephen Fox* a young Man——very well qualified with Languages, and all other parts of Clerkſhip, Honeſty, and Diſcretion, that were neceſſary for the Diſcharge of ſuch a Truſt; and indeed, his great Induſtry, Modeſty and Prudence, did very much contribute to the bringing the Family, which for ſo many Years had been under no Government, into very good Order. His Son the Duke had a like Happineſs of retaining *Henry Lowman* Eſq; before he was preferr'd to be an active and faithful Servant to the late King, and to her preſent Majeſty.

The Earl for his whole Life entertain'd Mr. *Hobbs* in his Family as his old Tutor, rather than as his Friend or Confident; he let him live under his Roof in Eaſe and Plenty, and his own way, without making uſe of him in any Publick, or ſo much as Domeſtick Affairs. He would often expreſs an Abhorrence of ſome of his Principles in Policy and Religion; and both he and his Lady would frequently put off the Mention of his Name, and ſay, 'He was and Humouriſt, and that no body could account for him.

Account of Mr. *Hobbs*.

There is a Tradition in the Family, of the Manners and Cuſtoms of Mr. *Hobbs*, ſomewhat obſervable: His profeſs'd Rule of Health was to dedicate the Morning to his Health, and the Afternoon to his Studies. And therefore, at his firſt riſing he walk'd out and climb'd any Hill within his reach; or if the Weather was not dry, he fatigued himſelf within Doors, by ſome Exerciſe or other to be in a Sweat; recommending that Practice upon this Opinion, Than an old Man had more Moiſture than Heat, and therefore by ſuch Motion, Heat was to be acquired, and Moiſture expell'd. After this he took a comfortable Breakfaſt, and then went round the Lodgings to wait upon the Earl, the Counteſs, and the Children, and any conſiderable Strangers, paying ſome ſhort Addreſſes to all of them. He kept theſe Rounds till about 12 a Clock, when he had a little Dinner provided for him, which he eat always by himſelf without Ceremony. Soon after Dinner he retired to his Study, and had his Candle, with 10 or 12 Pipes of Tobacco laid by him; then ſhutting his Door he fell to ſmoaking,

ing, and thinking, and writing for ſeveral Hours. He retain'd a Friend or two at Court, and eſpecially the Lord *Ar——n*, to protect him if Occaſion ſhould require. He uſed to ſay, 'That it was lawful to make uſe 'of ill Inſtruments to do our ſelves good. If I were caſt (ſays he) into 'a deep Pit, and the Devil ſhould put down his Cloven Foot, I would 'take hold of it to be drawn out by it. Towards the end of his Life he had very few Books, and thoſe he read but very little, thinking he was now only to digeſt what formerly he had fed upon. If Company came to viſit him, he would be free in Diſcourſe till he was preſs'd or contradicted, and then he had the Infirmities of being ſhort and peeviſh, and referring to his Writings for better Satisfaction. His Friends who had the Liberty of introducing Strangers to Him, made theſe Terms with them before their Admiſſion, That they ſhould not diſpute with the old Man, nor contradict him.

In *October* 1666, when Complaint was made in Parliament againſt his Books, and ſome Proceedings againſt him were depending, with a *Bill againſt Atheiſm and Prophaneneſs*; he was then at *Chatſworth*, and appear'd extreamly diſturb'd at the News of it; fearing that Meſſengers would come for him, and that the Earl would deliver him up, and the Two Houſes commit him to the Biſhops, and they decree him a Heretick, and return him to the Civil Magiſtrate for a Writ *de Heretico comburendo*. This Terror upon his Spirits made them ſink very much: He would be often confeſſing to thoſe about him, that he meant no Harm, and was no obſtinate Man, and was ready to make any proper Satisfaction. For his prevailing Principle, and his Reſolution upon it, was to ſuffer for no Cauſe whatever. Under theſe Apprehenſions of Danger he drew up *An Hiſtorical Narration of Hereſie, and the Puniſhment thereof*, labouring to prove that there was no Authority to determine Hereſie, or to puniſh it, when he wrote the *Leviathan*; and that ſince the diſſolving of the High Commiſſion Court, no other Courts have any Power to decree any Opinion to be heretical; and wonders, that ſince His Majeſty had reſtored the Biſhops, and pardon'd the Presbyterians, both the one and the other ſhould accuſe in Parliament his Book of Hereſie; and ſo runs away into a Complaint of the Fierceneſs of Divines. Under the ſame Conſternation he framed *An Apology for himſel and his Writings*; ſetting forth, that the exceptionable Things in his *Leviathan*, were not his Opinions, ſo much as his Suppoſitions, humbly ſubmitted to thoſe who had the Eccleſiaſtical Power, and never ſince dogmatically maintain'd by him, either in Writings or Diſcourſes. And it is much to be doubted, that upon this Occaſion, he began to make a more open ſhew of Religion and Church Communion. He now frequented the Chapel, join'd in the Service, and was generally a Partaker of the Holy Sacrament. And when ever any Strangers, in Converſation with him, ſeem'd to queſtion his Belief, he would always appeal to his Conformity in Divine Services, and referr'd them to the Chaplain for a Teſtimony of it. Others thought it a meer Compliance

London, *Feb.* 1680.

to

to the Orders of the Family, and obſerv'd that in City and Country he never went to any Pariſh Church, and even in the Chapel upon Sundays he went out after Prayers, and turn'd his Back upon the Sermon; and when any Friend ask'd the Reaſon of it, he gave no other but this, *They could teach him nothing but what he knew.* He did not conceal his hatred to the Clergy, but it was viſible, that the Hatred was owing to his Fear of their Civil Intereſt and Power. He had often a Jealouſie that the Biſhops wou'd burn him; and of all the Bench he was moſt afraid of the Biſhop of *Sarum*, becauſe he had moſt offended him, thinking every Man's Spirit to be Remembrance and Revenge.

It is no trampling on the Aſhes of Mr. *Hobbs* to ſay, that he was a great Coward, his whole Life was govern'd by his Fears. In the firſt Parliament of 1640, while it promiſed well to be a Courtier, he wrote a little Treatiſe in *Engliſh*, wherein he demonſtrated (as he himſelf tells us) *that all the Power and Rights neceſſary for the Peace of the Kingdom, were inſeparably annexed to the Sovereignty in the King's Perſon.* But in the ſecond Parliament of that Year, when they *proceeded fiercely againſt thoſe who had written or preached in Defence of the Regal Power*; then in a Fright he run beyond Sea, the very firſt Deſerter of the King in his own Words, *Then Mr.* Hobbs, *doubting how they would uſe him, went over into* France, *the firſt of all that fled, and there continued eleven Years.* At *Paris* he wrote and publiſh'd his *Leviathan*, a Plea for the abſolute Power of Princes. that ſeem'd to be calculated for the new Meaſures then laid for the Government of *France*, to obtain the eaſier Protection from the Cardinal. The ſame Paſſion of Fear that brought him into *France*, drove him back to *England*. For, as ſoon as he was diſmiſs'd from his Attendance on the King, to eſcape the Reſentments of thoſe he thought his Enemies, he made haſte for *England*, and confeſs'd that he came home *becauſe he would not truſt his Safety with the French Clergy.* He was call'd to no queſtion by *Oliver*, who had no Reaſon to diſlike his Tenets; and in the other Changes he was *always ſafe*. After the Reſtoration, he watch'd all Opportunities to ingratiate himſelf with the King and his prime Miniſters; and look'd upon his Penſion to be more valuable, as an Earneſt of Favour and Protection, than upon the other Account. His following Courſe of Life was to be free from Danger: He could not endure to be left in an empty Houſe; whenever the Earl removed, he would go along with him, even to his laſt Stage from *Chartſworth* to *Hardwick*, when in a very weak Condition, he dar'd not be left behind, but made his way upon a Feather Bed in a Coach, tho' he ſurvived the Journey but a few Days. He could not bear any Diſcourſe of Death, and ſeem'd to caſt off all Thoughts of it: He delighted to reckon upon longer Life. The Winter before he died he made a warm Coat, which he ſaid muſt laſt him three Years, and then he would have ſuch another. In his laſt

Conſiderations upon his Reputation, &c. By himſelf, 8vo. 1650. p. 5.

Ibid. p. 6.

Ib. p. 8.

laſt Sickneſs, his frequent Queſtions were, Whether his Diſeaſe was curable? and when Intimations were given that he might have Eaſe but no Remedy, he uſed this Expreſſion, *I ſhall be glad then to find a Hole to creep out of the World at*, which are reported to have been his laſt ſenſible Words; and his lying ſome Days following in a ſilent Stupefaction, did ſeem owing to his *Mind* more than to his *Body*. The only Thought of Death that he appear'd to entertain in time of Health, was to take care of ſome Inſcription on his Grave. He would ſuffer ſome Friends to dictate an Epitaphe, among which he was beſt pleas'd with this Humour, *This is the true Philoſopher's Stone*; which indeed would have had as much Religion in it, as that which now remains.

To return to the Noble Family,

William Duke of *Devonſhire*, born *January* 25, 1640, bred by Studies and Travels, a young Gentleman of Graceſulneſs and Gallantry, becoming a Prince's Court. *William* I. Duke.

The Companion and Guide of his Travels was Dr. *Killigrew*, afterward Maſter of the *Savoy*, *&c.* who gave him a juſt and a true Reliſh in Poetry, and all the Refinements of Senſe and Wit.

While he was afterward at *Paris*, he was moſt rudely affronted at an *Opera* by three Officers of the King's Guard, who came full of Wine upon the Stage. One of them coming up to him with a very inſulting Queſtion, my Lord give him a ſevere Blow on the Face, upon which they all drew, and puſh'd hard upon him: He got his Back againſt one of the Skreens, and made a ſtout Defence, receiving ſeveral Wounds, till a ſturdy *Swiſs* of my Lord Ambaſſador *Montague*'s caught him up in his Arms, and threw him over the Stage into the Pit. In his Fall, one of his Arms was caught upon an Iron Spike, which tore out the Fleſh, and left a Scar very viſible to his dying Day. He lay for ſome Weeks in Danger of his Life: The three Aſſailants were clap'd up by the King's Command, and not releaſed till my Lord himſelf interceeded for them. Under the Stile of *William* Lord *Cavendiſh*, Son to the Earl of *Devonſhire*, he was created Maſter of Arts in the Univerſity of *Oxford* by the ſpecial Command of the Chancellor, in Company of the Earls of *Suffolk*, *Bath*, and *Middleton*, the preſent Lord Treaſurer, and other young Gentlemen of the greateſt Hopes; the King, Queen, and Court being then in *Oxford*. On 28 *Sept.* 1663. Soon after he married a noble, beautiful, and virtuous Lady, *Mary*, ſecond Daughter of *James* Duke of *Ormond*, by whom he had Iſſue, 1. *William*, Marquis of *Hartington*, now *Duke* of *Devonſhire*; 2. *Lord Henry Cavendiſh*, a Gentleman of Parts and Hopes extraordinary, who died very much lamented, on *Friday*, *May* 10, 1700, leaving one Daughter by his excellent Wife *Rhoda*, only ſurviving Daughter of *William Cartwright* of *Aynho* Eſq; by *Urſula* his ſecond Wife, Daughter of *Ferdinando*, Lord *Fairfax* of *Cameron*: 3 Lord *James Cavendiſh*, a very worthy Member of Parliament for the Town of *Derby*, and ... one Daughter the Lady Wood Athen. Vol. 2. F. 830.

Elizabeth. In 1665. He shew'd his Bravery in going Volunteer in the Fleet, and was in the midst of that dangerous Sea Fight in attendance on the Duke of *York*. He was in the long Parliament, and in many others, a very faithful and leading Member, Honouring the King, and representing the People, elected to serve for the County of *Derby* all the Years he lived a Commoner; without any Intermission. In 1677. When his Majesty was offended with the Commons, for addressing him to make a League offensive and defensive with the States of *Holland*, and for a Mark of Displeasure, had commanded the Speaker to adjourn the House to *Monday July* 16. The Lord *Cavendish* was at the Head of those worthy Members, who objected against that abrupt Dismission of them, and press'd it upon the Speaker, that 'he could not leave the Chair, but by a Question 'and the Vote of the House,' and offer'd to shew a Precedent of the Commons sitting after an unexpected Message to adjourn. And when upon the said 16. *July*, the two Houses met, only in order to be adjourn'd by his Majesty's Pleasure; this Lord was in the Number of those who would not comply with the Speaker's Report of a Royal Command to that effect; but he mov'd 'that their last Order a-'bout Adjournment might be read, to the end they might take Notice 'of the Authority, by which they met here now, and this he said was 'usual and regular to be done, which Motion was seconded and had been carried, if the Speaker had not left the Chair, and run away from the hard Words that followed him. In the same Session, when a Vote of great Consequence was depending, and the House divided, and Tellers were appointed, and the Numbers were returned equal on both Sides, by which Means, he and his Friends would have lost their necessary Point: He charg'd a Mistake upon the Tellers against Him, and would not suffer it to be shuffled up, but insisted on it, till with great Difficulty He gain'd the Proof of it; by which he exasperated a Court Party to the last Degree.

Private Debates in the H. of Com. 1677. 12. p. 95.

1678. In the next Parliament, *Octob.* 1678. the Lord *Cavendish* was one in the first Committee appointed for Privileges and Elections, and in the second for drawing up an humble Address to be presented to his Majesty for removing all Popish Recusants from within ten Miles of the City of *London*; and in a *third* for examining into the Murther of Sir *Edmund Bury Godfrey*, and other Particulars of the Popish Plot. And again for desiring the Lords to join with them in providing Remedies for Preservation of his Majesty's Person and Government, and the Protestant Religion. He was sent to attend his Majesty with the Vote of the House relating to the Information given against Mr. *Montague*, 19 *Dec.* and was appointed the same Day to help prepare and draw up Articles against the Earl of *Danby*.

1679. In another Parliament, meeting 6 *March* 1678-9, this Lord was among the chief Members appointed to attend his Majesty with the Vote concerning the Election of a new

new Speaker, *March* 8. and of the Committee for drawing up a Bill to ſecure the King and Kingdom againſt the Growth and Danger of Popery, *April* 16. 1679. and was diſtinguiſh'd in carrying up the Addreſs for declaring to revenge upon the Papiſts any Violence offered by them to the King's Perſon, 14. *May*. Upon theſe Occaſions he ſpoke often with that Weight and Freedom, that ſome of his Speeches got abroad in imperfect Copies, and were much applauded. One of them had ſuch ſevere things in it, that it wiſely produc'd this Order of the Houſe. 'The 'Houſe being inform'd, that there is a falſe and ſcandalous Pamphlet 'diſperſed abroad under the Name of *The Speech of the Lord* Cavendiſh, 'Reſolved, it be referred to a Committee to enquire into the Authors 'and Publiſhers of that Pamphlet.

It ſo happen'd, that during this Seſſion, the King finding his Miniſtry not able to ſuppor themſelves, fell upon a wiſe Reſolution to chooſe out a new Privy Council to conſiſt of a Number not exceeding *Thirty*, of which fifteen of the chief Officers by their Placas, and ten out of the ſeveral Ranks of the Nobility, and five Commoners of the Realm, *Whoſe known Abilities, Intereſt and Eſteem in the Nation, ſhould render them without all ſuſpition of either miſtaking or betraying the true intereſt of the Kingdom.* In this honourable Liſt was our *William* Lord *Cavendiſh*, with his inſeparable Friend *William* Lord *Ruſſel*. On the next Day, the King told his two Houſes that he had eſtabliſh'd a new Privy Council, and had made choice of ſuch Perſons as *were worthy and able to adviſe him*, and was *Reſolved in all his weighty and important Affairs to be adviſed by them.* But in *May* a *Bill was brought in to diſable the Duke of* York *from inheriting the Imperial Crown of* England: This and other Proceedings againſt Popery brought the Seſſion to a quick Period, *May* 27. when they were prorogued to *Aug.* 14 and in the mean time diſſolv'd. Then the Duke return'd from Flanders, and before the new Parliament ſummoned to meet *Octob.* 17 he choſe to withdraw into *Scotland*. And that in his Abſence, no Proceedings might affect him, the Parliament was put off by ſeveral Prorogations, and the Petitions for their ſitting were declar'd to be libellous, and puniſh'd as ſuch. *Jan.* 28. the King declared in Council, that he had ſent for his Royal Highneſs out of *Scotland*, and would anſwer that his Return ſhould have no ill *Influence upon the Publick*. Theſe Meaſures were ſo contrary to good Advice, that ſome of the moſt faithful Counſellors deſparing of any Succeſs in giving their Judgment freely, and deſiring to be more at liberty to expreſs their Minds in the Greater Council of the Nation, reſolved to withdraw. Accordingly on *Jan.* 31. the Lord *Ruſſel*, and the Lord *Cavendiſh*, Sir *Henry Capel*, and Mr. *Powle* prayed his Majeſty to give them leave to withdraw from the Council Board. To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to anſwer, *With all my Heart*, as a ſtrong Intimation, that ſince they oppoſed his new Scheme of Adminiſtration, he had rather be without them.

King's Speech to his Privy Council, *Apr.* 20. 1679.

King's Speech in the Houſe of Lords, *Apr.* 21. 1679.

The Lord *Cavendiſh* was in the next Parliament that after ſo many Prorogations met on 21. *Octob.* 1680. and was in the Boſom of the Lord *Ruſſel*, when he ſtood up to declare his Opinion, 'That the Life of our King, the 'Safety of our Country and Proteſtant Religion were 'in great Danger from Popery, and that either the Par-'liament muſt ſuppreſs the Power and Growth of Popery, or elſe Pope-'ry would ſoon deſtroy all that was near and dear to us; and therefore 'moved that in the firſt Place they might take into Conſideration how to 'ſuppreſs Popery, and prevent a Popiſh Succeſſor. And the Bill for ſe-curing the Proteſtant Religion by diſabling *James* Duke of *York* was on *Nov.* 15. carried up to the Houſe of Lords by *William* Lord *Ruſſel*, the only Honour for which he ſeemed to be envied by this noble Friend; who ſoon after obtain'd a like Honour of carrying up the Articles of Impeach-ment to the Lords againſt Sir *Williams Scroggs*, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench. for his ar-bitrary and illegal Practices. When the King had de-clar'd his Reſolution of not conſenting to a Bill of Excluſion, the great Point was to ſecure the Kingdom againſt Popery: And while the Houſe was in a grand Committee upon this Queſtion, and Mr. *Powle* in the Chair, my Lord *Cavendiſh* made an excel-cellent Speech, deploring the Loſs of that Bill, and con-cluding with a Motion, 'That a Bill might be brought 'in for the Aſſociation of all his Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects; which af-ter full Debate, ended in a Reſolve, 'That it is the Opinion of this Com-'mittee, that the Houſe be moved, that a Bill be brought in for an As-'ſociation of all his Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects, for the Safety of his 'Majeſty's Perſon, the Defence of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Pre-'ſervation of his Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects, againſt all Invaſions and 'Oppoſitions; and for preventing the Duke of *York*, or any other Papiſt from ſucceeding to the Crown. He proceeded to argue in the Houſe, as he had done in the Committee, by another ſmart and ſtrenuous Speech. In fine, he was one of thoſe who openly named the evil Councellors, and promoted the Addreſs to his Majeſty, to remove them from all Offices of Honour and Profits, and from his Majeſty's Councils and Preſence for ever. Upon which his Majeſty Prorogued the Parliament on *Jan.* 10. and diſſolv'd them by Proclamation on *Jan.* 18. And call'd another to meet at *Oxford* on *March* 21. wherein our Lord *Cavendiſh* began again to ſtem the Tide; but his undaunted Efforts were again ſtopt by Diſſolution in a Weeks time. It is however obſervable, that the Zeal of my Lord *Cavendiſh* was in the warmeſt Debates temper'd with Candour and great Civility. When Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* refuſed to carry a Meſſage to the Lords, and the Houſe ſo far reſented it, as to be calling him to the Bar, my Lord *Cavendiſh* concluded, 'That the Gentleman's Fault was a great 'one, but that after his begging the Pardon of the Houſe, He ſhould be 'willing

1680. Lord *Ruſſel's* Speech in Parl. *Oct.* 1680.

Friday Jan. 7.

Append. Num. 5.

Append. Num. 6.

willing to pass it over; for tho' it was a great Fault, yet it was too ne-
' tle to give Occasion of a Breach at this time. Upon which the Secreta-
ry was soften'd, and said, ' He was ready to obey the Order of the House,
' and was sorry his Words had given Offence; and so went on the Mes-
' sage.

After this, the King and his Ministers govern'd without a Parliament, and under some pretence or other, call'd the chief Members of the late Houses into Question for their Liberties, and very Lives. Duke of *Monmouth*, Earls of *Shaftsbury* and *Essex*, Lord *Russel*, Collonel *Sidney*, and others. The Lord *Cavendish* was thought as obnoxious as any, and did not decline the meeting with those Patriots, while nothing was propos'd but what was honourable and just. But in some one Assignation, he is said to have condemned a bold overture that was then made, and to have declared with great Earnestness, when he came back, that he would never more go amongst them. Not that he deserted what he thought the Publick Cause, or any in it, whom he esteem'd his Friends.

For in the Trial of my Lord *Russel*, when it was almost 18. *July* 1683.
as criminal to be a Witness for him, as to have been an Accomplice with him; this brave Lord dared to appear, with the Earl of *Anglesey*, Mr. *Howard*, Dr. *Tillotson*, Dr. *Burnet*, &c. and to vindicate him in the Face of the Court, giving his Testimony to the good Life and Conversation of the Prisoner, saying, Trial of Lord
' He had the Honour to be acquainted with my Lord *Russel*. p. 53.
' *Russel* a long time, and always thought him a Man of
' great Honour, and too prudent and wary a Man to be concern'd in so
' vile and desperate a Design as this, and from which he would receive so
' little Advantage. And that two or three Days since the Discovery of
' this Plot, upon discourse about Collonel *Romsey*, my Lord *Russel* did
' express something, as if he had a very ill Opinion of the Man, and there-
' fore it was not likely he would intrust him with such a secret.

When by Force of the Stream he saw that Great Man submitting to the hard Sentence of Death, he did not forsake him, nor would he altogether despair of his Safety: He sent him Sir *James*
a Message by a worthy Person, now living, that he would *Forbes*.
come and change Cloths with him in the Prison, and stay there to represent him, if in such Disguise he could make his Escape. When the Lord *Russel* was too generous to accept of this Proposal, the Lord *Cavendish* attended on him in his Extremes, took leave of him in the most endearing Passions, waited on his disconsolate Lady, and carried on his Respect to the Family by matching his eldest Son most happily to a Daughter of it.

There is one other Instance of is Gallantry and Courage that is to be admir'd, so far as it proceeded from his Love to a Friend, and his Zeal for Justice. He had contracted a firm Intimacy with *Thomas Tynne*, Esq; and after his barbarous Assassination, he pursued a legal Vengeance on his Murtherers, and brought the immediate Actors to condign Punish-

ment,

ment, and the great Abettor of it to his Trial, who happen'd to be acquitted by a Jury poſſeſs'd, or rather prepar'd, in favour of him. This Lord had great Indignation at this diſcharge, which he thought owing to Corruption; and knowing that an Appeal to ſingle Combat was of old the laſt Reſort in Law, for convicting a Murtherer; he obtain'd the Favour of a noble Peer, now living, to go in his Name to Count *Koningſmark*, to charge the Guilt of Blood upon him, and to offer to prove it in the open Field; what is commonly ſaid of an Aſſignation made upon *Calais* Sands, is more than I find atteſted. It may be rather preſum'd that the Meſſage or the Anſwer was dropt, becauſe the Count was in haſt to fly from any ſecond Trial.

By the Death of the old Earl at the latter end of King *Charles* II. my Lord *Cavendiſh* ſucceeded his Father, and in the Reign of King *James* he was the ſame Man, in greater Honour, and in greater Concern for his Country. He had been very rudely inſulted within the Verge of the Court, by Collonel *Culpepper*, for which he contained himſelf, and only work'd out the Satisfaction of giving him his Pardon, upon Condition he ſhould never more appear in *Whitehall*; but immediately after the Defeat of the Duke of *Monmouth*, the Collonel was encouraged to ſhew himſelf at Court, and was riſing into a Creature of it. The Earl of *Devonſhire* meeting him in the King's Preſence Chamber, and receiving from him, as he thought, an inſulting Look, he took him by the Noſe, led him out of the Room, and gave him ſome deſpiſing Blow with the Head of his Cane: For this bold Act, the Earl was proſecuted in the King's Bench, upon an Information, and had an exorbitant Fine of Thirty Thouſand Pounds, impoſed upon Him, and was committed, tho' a Peer, to the King's Bench Priſon, till he ſhould make Payment of it. He was never able to bear any Confinement that he could break from, and therefore he eſcaped, only to go home to his Seat at *Chatſworth*. Upon the News of his being there, the Sheriff of *Derbyſhire* had a Precept to apprehend him, and bring him with his *Poſſe* to Town. But he invited the Sheriff, and kept him a Priſoner of Honour, till he had compounded for his own Liberty, by giving Bond to pay the full Sum of Thirty Thouſand Pounds, which Bond had this providential Diſcharge, that it was found among the Papers of King *James*, and given up by King *William*. We are told, that the Counteſs Dowager, his Mother, being uneaſie to ſee him under ſo great a Hardſhip, waited on the King to beg her Son's Pardon, and for diſcharge of the Fine, did humbly deſire, that his Majeſty would accept of her delivering up Bonds, and other Acknowledgments for above Sixty Thouſand Pounds, lent by her Husband and his Mother, to his Royal Father and Brother in their greateſt Extremities. But it ſeems the Popiſh Party then thought that the Earl had forfeited all Title to Gratitude and Equity. It was under this Load of Difficulties that he firſt projected the new glorious Pile at *Chatſworth*, as if his Mind roſe upon the Depreſſion of his Fortunes: For he now contracted with Workmen to pull down the South Side of that good old Seat, and to rebuild it in a Plan he gave to them, for

for a Front to his Gardens, ſo fair and Auguſt, that it look'd like a Model only of what might be done in after Ages. When he had finiſh'd this Part, he meant to go no farther; till ſeeing Publick Affairs in a happier Settlement, for a Teſtimony of Eaſe and Joy, he undertook the Eaſt ſide of the Quadrangle, and rais'd it entirely new, in Conformity to the South, and ſeem'd then content to ſay, that he had gone half way through, and would leave the reſt for his Heir. In this Reſolution he ſtop'd about ſeven Years, and then reaſſum'd Courage, and began to lay the Foundations for two other Sides to complete the noble Square; and theſe laſt, as far as Uniformity admits, do exceed the others by a Weſt Front of moſt excellent Strength and Elegance, and a Capitol on the North ſide that is of ſingular Ornament and Service. And tho' ſuch a vaſt Pile (of Materials entirely new) requir'd a prodigious Expence, yet the Building was his leaſt Charge, if Regard be had to his Gardens, Water-Works, Statues, Pictures, and other the fineſt pieces of Art and of Nature, that could be obtained abroad or at home. One of the firſt Rooms he finiſh'd was the Chapel, which he made not only as decent, but as ſplendid as any in a Proteſtant Country. The Area is black and white Marble, laid in the moſt agreeable manner, not embaraſs'd with any Seats, but made convenient with Chairs plac'd along the Walls, and Cuſhions for the Uſe of Strangers and Servants. The Walls are wainſcotted with Cedar and Cypreſs in large Pannels, and carved Works between them, about the height of eighteen Foot: And then the Remainder of the Walls, and the whole Roof, adorn'd with exquiſite Painting of the Miracles of our Saviour, *&c.* The Gallery at one end for the chief of the Family, is very neat and ſuitable, ſupported by two black Marble Pillars, not jointed, fifteen Inches Diameter, twelve Foot and a half high. The Altar-piece is an admirable Frame of white Marble and Alabaſter, ſupported by two Pillars of black Marble, adorned with lively Statues on the top of each of 'em, repreſenting Religion and Virtue, and with a Dove and Glory very curiouſly cut in Stone; and over it, in an oval black Frame, a Picture of St. *Thomas* convinc'd of his Infidelity by our Saviour, ſaid to be the fineſt Piece that was ever done by *Verrio*'s Hand. It is the more to be admir'd, that all the Marble and Alabaſter was cut out of neighbouring Quarries, and the four Pillars of black Marble were hewn out of one and the ſame Maſſy Stone. I leave the Apartments, and all the other Glories of the Houſe, for a Subject of Surprize and Admiration to any that ſhall go to ſee them. There is indeed one Interruption in ſuch a Sight, that the Situation ſeems to be ſomewhat horrid, but upon review, this really adds to the Beauty of it, as well as to the Plenty round it: The Valleys open with greater Amazement, and the rocky Hills hang over in a more awful guard of it. The Truth is, that the glorious Houſe ſeems to be Art inſulting Nature; and the imminent Mountain ſeems to be Nature deſpiſing Art, and triumphing over the Attempts of it. It will bear the Report, that when the Marſhal *Ta——d* came hither with ſome of his Fellow Priſoners by invitation of the Duke, and was nobly entertain'd for ſeveral Days; he is

ſaid

said to have parted with this Complement, *My Lord, when I come hereafter to compute the time of my Captivity in* England, *I shall leave out the Date of my Enjoyment at* Chatsworth.

At this Place the Earl kept himself retired for the most part of the few Years of K. *James*, thinking the farthest Retreat from the Court to be at that time the fittest Place for a good Subject. Here was his Refuge from *Westminster* and *Hownslow*, from a Sett of Judges, and a standing Army. He heard with Indignation of the Proceedings above, and the great Advances made toward a *French* Monarchy, and a *Roman* Religion. He was satisfied in his Judgment, that a Prince governing by Law deserv'd Allegiance, and the utmost Assistance of his People; but he could never digest the hard Notions of a passive Obedience to Tyrants, *i. e.* to any Monarchs or their Ministers who should bend a legal Constitution to their own Will and Pleasure, till they broke up, and chang'd the Foundations of it. In such a Case he judg'd the publick Safety to be the Supreme Law, and to give a Right to common Defence and Preservation of the wholy Body. He thought the only Question to be that of Prudence, how to bring about the Deliverance in the most effectual manner. He knew that popular Insurrections were as Ropes of Sand, not capable of being long held together; and that every other Combination, without a proper Head, would without Success be called Rebellion; and even it successful, would destroy it self for want of Unity and final Agreement. He was afraid, that if the People of *England* could be enough unanimous to cast off one Yoke, they might only exchange it for some other, for a Republick, or a military Force, or usurping Protector, or a successive Confusion of prevailing Powers. His Care was, if possible, to restore a legal Monarchy, and to preserve it in the Protestant Line, upon the true Establishment of Laws and Fundamental Constitution. He had no other View of Safety, but from the Prince of *Orange*; and therefore he help'd to draw the Eyes of the Nobility and Gentry the same way. He writ his Mind freely to an *English* Friend in the Court at the *Hague*, that their last and only Hopes was from thence; and therefore he was very much in those wise and secret Measures that were taken to invite over that excellent Prince. But while he was waiting with Impatience the Effects of it, he found Dangers and Difficulties big enough to try a noble Spirit. The King upon the first Alarm from *Holland*, or rather from *France*, had a Jealousie of this Earl above any other Peer, and sent for him to Court, that he might have the stricter Guard upon him. His Lordship excus'd his Attendance because he knew the meaning of it. After this, The Duke of *N.* who (with some other Peers) had accepted a Commission from K. *James*, was instructed to go down to *Chatsworth*, and under a colour of inviting the Earl into the King's Service, to feel his Inclinations, and prevent them. But his Lordship heard the Duke's Discourse of the Fatality of Civil War, and of the Loyalty of their Family the *Cavendishes*, and some other Suggestions of Interest and Honour, with seeming Attention and all Civilities, making no Return but in general

neral Expreſſions, that gave no Anſwer, and therefore no Advantage. When his noble Gueſt was gone, he concerted other Meaſures with the Earl of *Danby*, the Lord *Delamere*, Sir *Scroop How*, and ſome few others of greateſt Quality and Intereſt in thoſe Parts. They had at firſt an Eye upon the Prince's landing in the North, and when diſappointed of thoſe Hopes, they ſtill continued their Prepararions, and waited for HIM as their great and only Deliverer under God. In the mean time the Earl treated with many of his Friends and Neighbours, but he found them reflecting upon the D. of *Monmouth*'s unhappy Attempt, and bearing in mind the *Weſtern* Inquiſition. He had the Hearts and Wiſhes of many who dar'd not to ſtir their Hands. Some Expectances were not anſwered, and even ſome Promiſes were evaded. When the Prince was driven back by a Storm, and the King was doing ſome fair things to pleaſe the People, his Lordſhip was then in Danger of being delivered up, or at leaſt of being left alone. He did however keep himſelf and Servants, and ſome few of his faſteſt Friends in a Readyneſs and ſilent Preparation. They talk'd over the Scene they had laid in feigned Words and Phraſes; and when any ſuſpected Company ſeem'd to underſtand them, they fell into other Inventions of Secrecy and Reſerve.

As ſoon as he heard of the Prince's landing in the Weſt, he began to move, and reſolv'd to run the utmoſt Hazards for the publick Safety. He march'd firſt with a ſmall Retinue to the County Town of *Derby*, and invited many of the Gentry, and entertain'd thoſe who adventur'd to come at his open Table with Freedom of Diſcourſe. He call'd out the Mayor and Commonalty, and read to them the Prince's Declaration, and made a ſeaſonable Comment on it; and deliver'd to them a Paper of the Declaration made by himſelf, and the Nobility and Gentry with him: 'That they would, to their utmoſt, defend *Nov.* 21. 1688. 'the Proteſtant Religion, the Laws of the Kingdom, Append. Num. 'and the Rights and Liberties of the Subject. While 7. his Lordſhip was in Town a Meſſenger come from *London* with a Letter in the Heel of his Boot, ſo much ſoak'd in Water and Dirt, that it could hardly be made legible: The Contents were to ſignifie the Return of K. *James* from *Salisbury*, and the Advance of the Prince's Army toward *London*: This occaſion'd great Joy, but in the midſt of it another Courier arriv'd with an Account directly contrary; and left the wiſeſt of them in Suſpence, and the reſt in Conſternation. The Popiſh Party made their Advantage of it, and began to form a Plot of ſecuring the Earl and his Company, if they had not left the Place with greater Expedition.

From hence his Lordſhip march'd to *Nottingham*, where the People were well affected; and the Nobility and Gentry ſoon made a Number and Figure very conſiderable. The Earl *Nov.* 22. 1688. at the Head of them thought fit to unite them in a Declaration of their Senſe and Reſolution; which was accordingly made, and unanimouſly ſubſcribed upon this profeſs'd Principle, 'We own it Re-

Append. Num. 8.

'bellion to reſiſt a King that governs by Law; but he 'was always accounted a *Tyrant* that made his Will the 'Law; and to reſiſt ſuch a One we juſtly eſteem no Re-'bellion, but a neceſſary and juſt Defence. This Declaration was thought to be ſo juſt and honourable, that many others came daily into it, and were form'd into regular Troops, and made the Appearance of a Confederate Army. While her Royal Highneſs, the Princeſs *Anne* was under a Neceſſity of providing for the Security of her own Perſon, ſhe went from *London* with the Lord Biſhop, the Earl of *Dorſet*, and a ſmall Train of Ladies, on *Sunday* Night, *Nov.* 25. When ſhe was firſt miſſing, the People were ſo enrag'd, that they threatned to tear in pieces ſome of the Papiſts in *Witehall*, upon a ſad Surmize, that they had committed ſome Violence againſt her; but they were ſoon ſatisfied by a very decent Letter which her Royal Highneſs had left for the Queen, and by the News that ſhe was going directly to *Nottingham*. In her Journey a Rumour was induſtriouſly ſpread, That a Party of the Enemies would intercept her; upon which the Earl march'd out with a good Body of Horſe, and, at ſome Miles diſtance from the Town, met her Royal Higneſs with great Reſpect and Joy, and conducted her to the Caſtle (from whence the noble Owner had withdrawn) and kept Tables at his own Expence, and provided all the other Accommodations of a Court and a ſtanding Council. When his Stock fail'd, he accepted of ſome Contributions, and at laſt borrow'd the publick Mony in ſuch a manner, as to ſatisfie the Collectors, and pleaſe the Country. When a Copy of the Aſſociation came, he readily went into it, and was followed by thoſe who were moſt hearty in the Cauſe: When ſome were ſo cautious as to decline it; He wav'd their Refuſal with great Temper; but when they afterwards upon a nearer proſpect of Succeſs offer'd to ſubſcribe, He then check'd them for their former Warineſs, and ſaid there was *now* no need of their doing it.

The Princeſs being extremely ſatisfied with her Reception, propos'd to go toward *Oxford*, to be nearer to his Royal Higneſs Prince *George*, who had honourably join'd himſelf to the Prince of *Orange*, with the Lord *Churchill*, the Dukes of *Ormond* and *Grafton*, &c. Upon this Motion, the Earl of *Devonſhire* and his noble Train were a Guard to her Royal Highneſs (the future Hopes of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*) and by eaſie and moſt convenient Stages conducted her ſafe to *Oxford*, where ſhe was ſoon after met by her moſt affectionate Conſort the Prince.

When the Earl of *Devonſhire* had deliver'd up his pretious Truſt at Chriſt-Church; he was ſolicitous to do more, that the glorious Work might be finiſh'd, and the Bleſſing of it remain to Poſterity. So with a private Friend or two he haſted early next Day to *London*; and hearing the Prince of *Orange* was come as far as *Sion Houſe*, he reſolv'd to meet him the next Morning, and came thither to the Prince, as he was taking Coach, and was received by Him with all the Marks of Affection and Eſteem.

He was among the Lords Spiritual and Temporal aſſembled in their

Houſe

Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, 25 *Decemb.* and was forward and leading in the Addreſs to the Prince, to take upon him the Adminiſtration, till the meeting of a Convention them ſummon'd. At the opening of that Convention, *Jan.* 22. He was one of the firſt Peers in the *Order* for 'a Day 'of Publick Thankſgiving to Almighty God for having made his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* the glorious Inſtrument of the great Deliverance of this Kingdom from Popery and Arbitrary Power. And again 'in the *Addreſs* of Lords and Commons, 'To deſire the Prince to continue in the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs, Civil and Military, and 'the Diſpoſal of the Publick Revenue, for the Preſervation of our Religion, Rights, Laws, Liberties and Properties.

In the following Debates, he was for completing and ſecuring the wonderful Revolution. He argued boldly for the Sence of the Commons of *England*, 'That King *James* had not only endeavour'd to ſubvert the 'Conſtitution of the Kingdom, by breaking the Original Contract be'tween King and People; but having violated the fundamental Laws, and 'withdrawn himſelf out of the Kingdom, had ABDICATED the Go'vernment and the THRONE was thereby VACANT. When a Majority of Lords were at firſt againſt this Vote, he entred his Proteſtation with about forty other Peers; and after a free Conference, he encourag'd the leading Commons, and helpt to convince ſome Lords how reaſonable it was to agree with them. When this Point was at laſt carried, he had the Pleaſure to ſee a greater Majority with him in the final Reſolution, 'That the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* ſhould be declared King and 'Queen of *England*, &c. He was zealous in the Declaration of the Lords and Commons for vindicating their antient Rights and Liberties; and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in every Vote to fix the Throne, and prevent a Relapſe into Slavery. It was a ſignal Mercy of Providence to inſpirit thoſe noble Patriots with a firm Reſolution of perfecting their Deliverance, and ſecuring the Eſtabliſhment and Enjoyment of it; or otherwiſe we had then run back into a worſe Condition; and inſtead of our preſent Happineſs, we had been at this Day a moſt miſerable People.

For theſe eminent and faithful Services, he was admitted one of the Privy Council, *Febr.* 14. and for a nearer Relation to the Court, he was made Lord Steward of their Majeſty's Houſhold; and it muſt be remembred to his Honour, that when a Perſon offer'd him a very large Sum for the Liberty of filling up the Places in his Gift, and would have brought a Liſt of three Names for each Place, that his Lorſhip might chuſe any one; he rejected the Offer with an Air of ſcorning a Bribe, and hating the Tempter. On *Apr.* 3. 1689. having been with *Frederick* Mareſchal de *Schomberg* elected a Knight, Companion of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and firſt Knighted by the Sovereign, he was inveſted and inſtall'd with great Splendor. At the Coronation, *Apr.* 11. he was made Lord High Steward of *England* for that Day, and carried the Regal Crown next to the Bible and the King's Perſon; his Daughter aſſiſting in bearin

At *Windſor* 14. *May* following.

bearing up her Majesty's Train. In this Solemnity his Person and Port and Habit were so very graceful, that they really adorn'd the Procession, and made the *Regalia* more Illustrious.

In the following Parliament, his Lordship was concern'd to do himself the like Justice, he had so effectually seen done unto the Nation: He complain'd of his Grievance, and had it referr'd to a Committee, who on *Apr.* 22 came to this Report, 'Their Lordships are
Journal of H. of Lords. 'of Opinion, that the Proceedings against the Earl of 'Devonshire in the Court of King's Bench in *Easter* 'Term in the third Year of King *James* II upon an In-'formation for an Assault upon M. *Culpeper*, wherein his Lordship's Plea 'of Privilege of Parliament was over-ruled, and he was fined thirty 'thousand Pounds, and thereupon committed to the King's Bench in Ex-'ecution, was a great Violation of the Privileges of the Peers of this 'Realm, their Lordships are likewise of opinion, that those Judges who 'sat in the said Court, when the said Judgments were given, and the said 'Commitment made, should be required to attend at the Bar of this 'House, to answer for the great Offence, which they have committed 'thereby. Hereupon the House ordered, that the Clerk of the Crown Office in the King's Bench, should bring into his House, the Records of that Office, wherein the Proceedings against the Earl of *Devonshire* were enter'd: And that the Keeper of *Newgate* should bring in safe Custody to the Bar of this House, Sir *Robert Wright*, and that Sir *Richard Holloway*, and Mr. Justice *Powell* should attend the House, on a Day appointed.

Accordingly on *Monday*, *May* 6. Sir *Rober Wright*, and Sir *Richard Holloway* being brought to the Bar, and Mr Justice *Powell* being in his Place; they were severally ask'd what they had to say for themselves in this Business. Mr. Justice *Powell* said to this effect. 'It was his great 'Misfortune, that he was misguided by some Books, which he looked on 'as Authorities, which he finds by their Lordships Judgments are not so; 'he humbly begg'd their Lordships, and the Earl of *Devonshire*'s Par-'don. As to the Fine, he look'd upon three thousand Pounds to be Fine 'enough; his Silence in that Business was his greatest Fault, for which 'he also begg'd Pardon.

Then Sir *Robert Wright* said to this effect, 'That as to the Breach of 'Privilege they were misguided by Precedents. As to the Fine (which 'is usually set according to the Quality and Estate of the Person fined) 'it came from the Puny Judge thirty Thousand Pounds, and so to him 'last, according to the Course of the Court; and if he was mistaken, he 'begg'd Pardon, for he never had the least Disrespect to the Earl of 'Devonshire.

Lastly, Sir *Richard Holloway* spoke to this effect, 'That he as second 'Judge pronounc'd the Fine 30000 *l.* which was set *Nemine contradi-'cente*, and if a lesser Fine had been proposed, he should have accepted 'it, and did not justifie the Proceedings, but look'd on it as an excessive

'Fine,

'Fine, and begg'd my Lord *Devonshire*'s Pardon, and submitted all to 'their Lordships.

The Lords ask'd them, whether they had no Discourse together before concerning the said Fine, Sir *Robert Wright* denied it; and Sir *Richard Holloway* declared, he had no Direction from either the King or Chancellor concerning the said Fine. But Mr. Justice *Powell* appealed to the Memory of Sir *Richard Holloway*, that there was a Discourse of the Fine five or six Days before at the Lords Chancellors; and said, 'The Lord 'Chancellor first proposed twenty thousand Pounds, but afterwards said 'it would be better if thirty thousand Pounds, and then the King might 'abate ten thousand; to this he declared his dislike to the other Judges, but not before the Chancellor.

After Debate, the House were of Opinion, 'That the Court of King's 'Bench in over-ruling the Earl of *Devonshire*'s Plea of Privilege of Par-'liament, and forcing him to plead over in Chief, it being the usual time 'of Privilege, did thereby commit a manifest Breach of the Privilege of 'Parliament. And that the Fine of thirty thousand Pounds imposed by 'the Court of King's Bench upon the Earl of *Devonshire* was excessive 'and exorbitant, against *Magna Charta*, the common Right of the Sub-'ject, and the Law of the Land. And on *May 7th* the House heard the Judges, what Cases and Precedents there were in the Laws, for the commitment of a Peer of this Realm in Execution for a Fine. And on *May* 15. their Lordships heard the Persons, who had given Judgment against the Earl, what they could say for themselves to justifie their Proceedings; and the King's Council upon a Weeks notice did give their Attendance, but did offer nothing therein. Whereupon, after full Consideration, their Lordships did affirm their former Judgment, and did farther declare and adjuge, 'That no Peer of this Realm at any time ought to be committed 'for the Non-payment of a Fine to the King.

When he had obtain'd this Right and Honour to be done unto himself, and his Fellow Peers, and to his and their Posterity. He was as much concern'd for redressing the Injuries done unto the Commons, and to the particular Sufferers among them. He promoted a Repeal of several unjust Attainders; and helpt to prevail in the House of Lords to appoint a Committee, 'to examine who were the Advisers and Prosecutors 'of the MURDERS of the Lord *Russel*, Collonel *Sidney*, Sir *Thomas* '*Armstrong*, Mr. *Cornish*, and others. He was so averse to all manner of Injustice and Oppression, that he was always Ready to protect and deliver the very Enemies of the Government from any illegal Hardship. He remember'd his Master King *William*'s Saying, 'That He came over to 'defend the Protestants, and not to persecute the Papists. Those Roman Catholick Gentlemen, who liv'd near him in the Country peaceably and quietly, he treated as Neighbours and Friends, and they bore a great Respect to Him, and shew'd it by attending his Funeral in a very decent manner. Yet in all publick Debates and Consuls, the Duke was a steddy and magnanimous Opposer of Popery and *French* Power: He hated the very

Name

Name of a *Tyrant*; his Pen was never ſharp but on that Subject.

O deſpicable State of all that groan
Under a blind Dependency on One!
How far inferior to the Herds that range
With Native Freedom o'er the Woods and Plains?
With them no Fallacies of Schools prevail,
Nor of a Right Divine the nauſeous Tale,
Can give to one among themſelves the Pow'r,
Without Controul his Fellows to devour:
To reaſoning human Kind alone belong
The Arts to hurt themſelves by reas'ning wrong.

In this bright Poem, which he entituled, *An Alluſion to the Biſhop of* Cambray's *Supplement of* Homer: He gives the Biſhop, who had been Præceptor to the D. theſe ſoft Words,

There is in Virtue ſure a hidden Charm
To force Eſteem, and Envy to diſarm;
Elſe in a flatt'ring Court you ne'er had been deſign'd
T' inſtruct the future Troublers of Mankind.

It is acknowledg'd by all that convers'd with him, that his Lordſhip had a Reverence for the Scriptures, and read them with a diligent Eye, and defended whatever he thought the fundamental Doctrines in them. He look'd deep into the Socinian Controverſie, und declar'd his Judgment freely againſt thoſe Pretenders to Reaſon; and was as much offended at any Advocates who (he thought) help'd to betray the Orthodox Cauſe. He treated the Biſhops with great Eſteem and Reſpect, and all the Clergy with a decent regard to their Function; and never made his Company uneaſie to them or to any others by a prophane Jeſt, or by any ſhocking Expreſſion. His greateſt Rebuke to a Clergy-Man who Medled in ſome Affairs, which his Lordſhip thought not pertinent to him, was only this, *Sir, remember you are to preach on Sunday next.*

In *January* 1690 1 he attended his Majeſty to the glorious Congreſs at the *Hague*, and out-ſhin'd moſt of the Princes there: His Plate and Furniture were ſo magnificent, that the ſight of them drew a greater concourſe of People to his Houſe than to any other Palace. He invited ſeveral of the Sovereign Princes to Dinner, and the King to be *incognito* among them. Upon the Siege of *Mons* he waited upon his Majeſty to the Camp, and returned to *England* without any Complaint of the Trouble or Expence.

April 30, 1694. he was created Marquis of *Hartington* and Duke of *Devonſhire*, which with his Garter and white Staff, and Juſticeſhip in *Eyre*, and Lieutenancy,

12 *May.*

was as much Honour as an *Engliſh* Subject could enjoy; but that the Reaſons given for conferring this Honour were in themſelves a mighty Addition

tion to it: For the Preamble to his Patent did acknowledge, 'That the King and Queen could do no leſs for 'one who had deſerved the beſt of them: One, who in 'a corrupted Age, and ſinking into the baſeſt Flattery, 'had Conſtantly retain'd the Manners of the Ancients, and would never 'ſuffer himſelf to be moved, either by the Inſinuations, or the Threats 'of a deceitful Court, but equally deſpiſing both; like a true Aſſerter 'of Liberties ſtood always for the Laws, and when he ſaw them violated 'paſt all other Redreſs, he appealed to us; and we adviſing with him 'how to ſhake off that Tyranny, he, with many other Peers drawn over 'to us by his Example and Advice, gave us the greateſt Aſſiſtance toward 'gaining a moſt abſolute Victory without Blood; and ſo reſtoring the 'ancient Rights and Religion, *&c.* Append. Num. 9.

Upon the Death of the Queen in *December* following, he expreſs'd his own Griet and the publick Loſs in an Ode compos'd by him with great Paſſion and Judgment; which Mr. *Dryden* is ſaid to have preferr'd above all that was written on that Occaſion. He was a Poet not by Genius only, but by Learning and Judgment. The Lord *Roſcommon* made him a conſtant Reviſer of his immortal Lines. He was a Maſter of *Horace*, and would talk of the other Ancients with great Reliſh and Knowledge. He had nothing prophane or indecent in any Line: Between the Wit and the Gentleman, he knew the Difference, and nicely obſerv'd it. Append. Num. 10.

When after the Queen's Death, the Adminiſtration of the Government in the King's Abſence, was to be intruſted in the Hands of his honourable Subjects, the Duke was one of thoſe *Lords Juſtices of England* for ſeven ſucceſſive Years, a continual Honour that hapned to no one other Peer, ſave to him and the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. 1696.

In the Caſe of Sir *John Fenwick*, he had a Conviction of his Guilt, and therefore an Abhorrence of his Perſon, and yet ſo tender was he of the Forms of Law, and ſo averſe to any extraordinary Judicial Proceedings, that for fear of leaving a Precedent that might hereafter be miſunderſtood and miſapplyed, he could not come into that Bill: For without regard to the Authority of others, he always followed his own Judgment. As he did eminently in another Bill for the Reſumption of Eſtates in *Ireland*, which he oppoſed with Reaſons unanſwer'd, and declar'd upon Honour, That he would never recede from a Report in that Matter.

Upon Her Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, he was continued in his high Office, and other Stations, and ſerved the Queen with a grateful Reverence to the Memory of the King. A Report was induſtriouſly ſpread, that a Project had been form'd in Prejudice to Her Majeſty's Succeſſion to the Crown, and that a Peper tending that way was to be found among the Papers of the late King. At the Deſire of the Houſe of Lords, the Duke was one of the prime Miniſters appointed by Her Majeſty to inſpect the ſaid Papers; and ſoon after they did ſeverally declare in the Houſe,

House, 'That they did not see or find any Paper or Papers tendings to 'the Prejudice of Her Majesty, or her Succession to the Crown, in any 'Respect whatsoever; or which might give any Ground or Colour for 'such Report. Upon which it was resolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, 'That the said Report was groundless, false, villanous and 'scandalous, to the Dishonour of the King's Memory, and tending to 'the disservice of her present Majesty.

In the King's Funeral he was one of the Supporters to Prince *George* of *Denmark*, chief Mourner. At the splendid Coronation of the Queen, he was again Lord high Steward of *England* for that solemn Day, and bore the Crown between the Dukes of *Richmont* and *Somerset*, till he presented it at the Altar. In Parliament he was active for securing the Protestant Religion, and for declaring War against *France* and *Spain*, and for supporting her Majesty in her Alliances, to carry on the common Cause of *Europe*. And within this first Year of her Majesties Auspicious Reign, he was one of the Commissioners on the par of *England* to treat of an Union between the two Nations: He was now in the Attempt, and within few Years in the Accomplishment, of this great Work.

While the Bill for preventing *Occasional Conformity* was depending, he was at the Head of the Managers of the Conference with the Commons, *December* 17. 1702, and reported the Sense of a Committee appointed to inspect the Records: 'That they had found many acts with Penalties be-'gun in the House of Lords, and other Acts with Penalties begun in 'the House of Commons; yet encreased lessened or altered by the 'House of Lords. After this, he reported from another Committee of Lords the Reasons drawn by them for insisting on their Amendments to the Bill, to which the House agreed. And when another Bill of like Nature was sent up to the Lords in another Session, he made a Speech against it, and had the Satisfaction to see it oppos'd by a greater Majority. In which Proceedings it does appear, that the Duke acted upon these Principles; *That* the Protestant Interest ought to be united against the Common Enemy: *That* Protestant Dissenters, under a Law of Ease and Liberty, should not be made Subject (especially in a time of War) to any Appearances of Persecution: *That* the Papists and profess'd Ennemies of the Government were labouring to promote a greater Separation from the Church of *England*, and would make their Advantage of such an Act; *That* Occasional Conformity might not be always owing to Hypocrisie, because it had been the Practice of the most charitable Dissenters, when they had no Place or Profit depending on it: *That* Peace and Unity, obtain'd by Moderation, would make the establish'd Church most safe and happy: *That* her Majesty, by Royal Clemency to all Protestant Natives and Strangers, would best maintain her just Character of being Head of the Protestant Interest in *Europe*: And farther, *That* the Toleration had had such visible and good Effects, had contributed so much to the Security and Reputation of the Church of *England*, and had produced so good a Temper amongst the Dissenters, that they ought not to give the least

Dis-

Diſcredit to that Act, eſpecially when Liberty of Conſcience, and gentle Meaſures were moſt proper, and had been found moſt effectual, toward the encreaſing the Church, and diminiſhing the number of Diſſenters: And laſtly, *That* it was very apparent, how all the Papiſts, and other Perſons diſaffected to the Revolution and the preſent Government, did not conceal their wiſhing and ſolliciting for this Bill, which they would not do if they had not a turn to ſerve by it.

He alluded to the warm Debates on this Occaſion when he wrote theſe Lines, as from the Mouth of a *Fury* hovering over a Place of great Aſſembly.

From a contagious Vapour I will blow,
Within theſe Walls breaches ſhall wider grow:
Here let imaginary Fears prevail,
And give a Colour to affected Zeal;
From trivial Bills let warm Debates ariſe,
Foment Sedition, and retard Supplies.

The Duke was again a Manager for the Lords, in a free Conference with the Commons in *March* 1704-5, in the great Caſe of *Aſhby* and *White*, wherein the Rights and Privileges of the Two Houſes, and the Liberty and Protection of the People, and the Regularity of Writs of Error, *&c.* were argued and defended with great Learning and Judgment.

In *April* following he waited on the Queen to *Cambridge*, and was there created Doctor in Law with the Dukes of *Grafton* and *Bolton*, his own Son the Marquis of *Hartington*, and many others of the Nobility and Gentry. He had before receiv'd a Titte which he eſteem'd an Honour at *Oxford*: For he had a great Reſpect for the Univerſities, and diſlik'd no part of the Education in them; only that he thought the young Men were many of them warm'd with Politicks, before they underſtood the Conſtitution of their Country. He was however tender of the leaſt Reflexion on them; he recall'd himſelf in theſe Lines, with good Nature and Temper.

Say Muſe, (ſince no Surprize or foreign Stroke
Can hurt her guarded by her Walls of Oak,
Since wholeſom Laws her Liberty transfer
To future Ages) what can Albion *fear?*
Can ſhe the dear bought Treaſure throw away?
Have Univerſities *ſo great a Sway?*
The Muſe is ſilent, cautious to reflect
On Manſions where the Muſes keep their Seat.
Barren of Thought and niggardly of Rhime,
My creeping Numbers *ſhe forbids to climb,*
Vent'ring too far, my weary Genius fails,
And o'er my drooping Senſes ſleep prevails.

In the next Seſſion of Parliament, the Duke diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in thoſe

Debates, that at last happily ended in this Resolution of
Dec. 14. 1705. both Houses presented to the Queen, 'That the Church
'of *England*, as by Law established, which was rescued
'from the extremest Danger by King *William* III. of Glorious Memory,
'is now by God's Blessing, under the happy Reign of her Majesty, in a
'most safe and flourishing Condition, *&c.*

In the next Year, he was by her Majesty appointed in
Apr. 6. 1676. pursuance of an Act of Parliament, to be one of the Commissioners, to treat of a nearer Union between the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, having his own Son the Marques of *Hartington* join'd with him, among the many honourable and worthy Persons, in whose *Fidelity, Ability, Prudence, Industry, Diligense and Circumspection*, the Queen did *repose and especial Trust and Confidence*. It is observable, that as the Progenitors of this Family *Bruce* and *Cecil*. brought about the first happy Conjunction in the Person of King *James* I. So their Posterity now helpt to settle the nearer and more complete Union between the two Kingdoms; which they zealously promoted in the Meetings of the Commissioners, and faithfully confirm'd in their Two Houses of Parliament; with sufficient Security to the Church of *England*, a singular Glory to Her Majesty's Reign, and a common Happiness to *Great Britain*.

After a severe Indisposition, that would not yeld to
1707. the Art of the best Physitians, he sunk extremely in his Body, without any Alteration in his Mind and Senses, and with a full Prospect of Death, and a Christian Preparation for it, He departed about Nine in the Morning, *Monday August* 18. in *Devonshire* House, *Pickadillee*, in the *67th* Year of his Age.

Some Persons had the vain Wickedness to boast, that he died, in their Language, *like a Man*, and in their nicer Phrase, *like a Gentleman*; but whatever they mean, He died with repeated Professions of *Faith*, and open Declarations of *Repentance*, and evident Tokens of *Charity*, and all the Preparatory Offices of *Religion*; *i. e.* He died like a Christian.

In every publick Station, the Duke at all times was firm to the true Interests of the Crown, the legal Establishment of the Church, the antient Privileges of the Peers, the fundamental Rights of the Commons, the equal Balance of *Europe*, and the Original Liberties of Mankind. He lived up to the Character he gives himself upon his Tomb, *A faithful Subject of Good Princes, a Hater of Tyrants, and hated by them*: And therefore he paid all the Duties of Honour and Obedience to the Queen, with a Heart untainted and unshaken: Some of his last Lines were these.

Here ANNA *reigns, a Queen by Heaven bestow'd,*
To right the Injur'd and subdue the Proud.
As Rome *of old gave Liberty to* Greece,
ANNA *th' invaded sinking Empire frees.*
Th' Allies Her Faith, Her Power the French proclaim,
Her Piety th' Oppress'd, the World her fame.

FINIS

APPENDIX.

NUM. I.

(*Vid.* p. 65.)

Epitaphium Henrici Cavendiſh Armig.

FAMÆ.
M. S.
Henrico Cavendiſio
Guil. Equit. Aurati a Chateſworth in Agro Derb.
Filio natu Maximo
Ex matre clariſſima Elivab. Hardwick ab
Hardwick in eodem Agro natâ, quæ quarto
Marito Georgio Salopiæ Comiti ſexto
Innupta eſt
Viro Strenuo ac Forti
Ut qui unus (ex primis illis volonibus chiliarchis
Anglis Anno CIↃ IC LXXVIII) Nomen
Dederit Militiæ Belgicæ
Cujus erat Patiens ac Peritus pariter
Navus, Agilis, Acer
Ubi autem Negocia feciſſent Otio Locum
Liberaliter Lauteq; ipſi indulgens
Ita tamen ut Splendidus
Ac Hilaris
Non Deſes audiret
In hoc Agro
Armis Exuviiſq; depoſitis
Et in Parietes fixis
Latet Sceleton expectans
Pro Fame clangore tubæ
Claſſicum Reſurrectionis
Obiit XII die Octobris
Anno Æræ Chriſtianæ
CIↃ ICC XVI.

NUM. II.

(*Vid.* p. 66.)

EPITAPH of Sir HENRY PIERREPOINT *in the Church of* Holm Pierrepoint Com. Notting.

HERE lieth the Body of
Sir *Henry Pierrepoint*, Knight,
Who in his Life time abounded
With Charity, and many other Vertues,
For whom the Lady *Frances Pierrepoint*
Eldeſt Daughter of Sir *William Cavendiſh*,
Of *Chatſworth*, Knight, and the moſt noble
And renowned Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife,
Late Counteſs of *Shrewsbury*,
Cauſed this Monument to be made,
Being the leaſt of many Teſtimonies
She hath given of her great and
Dear Affection towards him,
He died the nineteenth Day
Of *March*, in the Year of our
Lord God 1615. Aged 69 and an half.

NUM. III.

(*Vid.* p. 61.)

EPITAPH of ELIZABETH *Counteſs of* Shrewsbury *in the Church of* All-Hallows, Derby.

P. M.

ELizabethæ Joh. Hardwike de Hardwike,
In Agro Derb. Armigeri Filiæ
Fratrique Johanni tandem Cohæredi,
Primò Roberto Barley de Barley
In dicto Com. Derb. Armig. Nuptæ,
Poſtea Will. Cavendiſh de Chatſworth

Equi

Equiti Aurato Thesaurario Cameræ
Regibus Henrico Octavo, Edwardo Sexto,
Ac Mariâ Reginâ, quibus etiam fuit
A secretioribus Consiliis,
Deinde Will. St. Low Militi Regi;
Satelliti; Capitaneo, ac ultimo
Prænobili Georgio Comiti Salopiæ
Desponsatæ.
Per quem Will. Cavendish prolem
Solummodo habuit Filios tres scilicet
Henricum Cavendish de Tutbury in
Agro Staff. Armig. (qui *Graciam* dict i
Georgii Comitis Salopiæ Filiam in
Uxorem duxit) sine Prole legitima defunctum,
Willielmum in Baronem Cavendish de Hardwike,
Necnon in Comitem Devoniæ per serenissimum
Nuper Regem Jacobum erectum.
Et Carolum Cavendish de Welbeck Equ. Aurat.
Patrem Honoratissimi Will. Cavendish,
De Balneo Militis, Baronis Ogle
Jure materno, & in Vicecomitem
Mansfield, Comitem, Marchionem & Ducem
De Novo castro super Tinam, & comitem
De Ogle merito creati.
Totidemque Filias scilicet *Franciscam*
Henrico Pierrepoint Equ. Aurato,
Elizabetham Carolo Stuart Lenoxiæ Comiti
Mariam Gilberto Comiti Salopiæ
Enuptas.
Hæc inclitissima Elizabetha Salopiæ Comitissa
Ædium de *Chatsworth*, *Hardwicke*, & *Oldcotes*.
Magnificentia clarissimarum Fabricatrix.
Vitam hanc transitoriam
Xiii. Die Mensis Februarii,
Anno ab Incarn. Domini MDCVII;
Ac circa Annum Ætat. suæ lxxxvii,
Finivit ac glorioſam expectans
Resurrectionem subtus jacet tumulata.

NUM.

NUM. IV.

(*Vid.* p. 72.)

Epitaphium Gulielmi Cavendiſh primi Com. Devon.

ARCHIVA
M. S.
GULIELMO CAVENDISIO
Ex iiſdem Parentibus ſecundo genito Filio,
Qui & hic etiam trabeam reliquit
Viro,
Ad omnia nato
Quæ recte facienda ſunt
Simplicique Virtute Mererenti magis
Quam captanti Gloriam.
Quem cum primum titulo Baronis de Hardwick.
Et poſtea Comitis Devon. Regum oculatiſſimus,
JACOB. B. M. & M. B. Rex inſigniret,
Non tam Hominem quam Honorem
Cohoneſtare viſus eſt.
Provinciam ſuſtinuit
Quali peritia integritate ac laude
Ipſam * roga.
Fama communis non mentitur
Vir
Non ſæculi ſui ſed omnis Ævi Optimus
Neque ſilendus, neque Dicendus
Sine cura.
Laboris ac Fidei capaciſſimus.
Actu otioſis ſimillimus
Nihil ſibi vendicans
Eòque aſſequens omnia
Cui
Cùm modiceè ac plano ſolo ſe condi
Mandaviſſet
Majore Pietate quam impenſa

H. M.

* Imaginem Famæ cum tuba decoratam.

H. M. F. C.
H.
Obiit iii. Die Martii Anno Æra ejuſdem
CIↃ ICC XXV.

NUM. V.

(*Vid.* p. 129.)

A Speech of the Lord CAVENDISCH *in a Committee of the whole Houſe, for conſidering how to ſecure the Kingdom againſt Popery and Arbitrary Power*, Dec. 15. 1680.

SIR,

WHEN I conſider the Immunities and Advantages we enjoy by the excellent Compoſure of our Government both in Church and State; how the King as Sovereign enjoys all the Prerogative that can be neceſſary to make him either great or happy; and the People all the Liberty and Privilege that can be pretended for their Encouragement to be induſtrious, and for ſecuring to themſelves and Poſterities the Enjoyment of what they get by their Induſtry; and how the Doctrine of our Church is void of idolatrous and ſuperſtitious Opinions, and the Government of Tyranny and abſolute Dominion: I cannot but admire, that there ſhould be any body amongſt our ſelves that ſhould aim at any Alteration, and be the Occaſion of this Day's Debate.

But, Sir, it is too evident that ſuch there are, and that they have made a great Advance to effect their Deſign by many Contrivances, which they have purſued for a long Courſe of Years, according to the Reſults and Conſultations held by Jeſuits for that purpoſe: But above all by perverting to their Religion *James* Duke of *York*, the preſumptive Heir of the Crown, and by engaging him to eſpouſe their Intereſt with that Zeal and Fervency which uſually attends new Converts, eſpecially when ſo great a Glory is propoſed as the rooting out of a peſtilent Hereſie out of three Nations, and

the

the ſaving of ſo many Souls as would depend thereon.

The ſad Effect of this Converſion we have felt for many Years, it having had the ſame Operations in our Body politick, as ſome ſorts of lingring Poiſon have in Bodies natural; made us ſick and conſumptive, by infecting and corrupting all the Food and Phyſick which have been applyed, in order to reduce us to Popery and Slavery, worſe than Death itſelf. From this fatal Act, the Declination of the Grandeur of this Monarchy may be dated, and to the Conſequences thereof, its abſolute Ruin (if not timely prevented) will be hereafter attributed.

This being our Caſe, I could not but admire to ſee this Houſe ſo long a coming to conſider this weighty Point: Inſomuch that I began to perſuade my ſelf, that either our Dangers were not ſo great, as our Diſcourſes upon ſome other Occaſions had repreſented them; or that we were not in good earneſt to endeavour any Redreſs. It is true, when we conſider what ill Fortune we have had with our Bill lately ſent up to the Houſe of Lords, in having it thrown out in ſuch a Heat, without ſo much as a Conference (though whenever they ſhall conſider of it in cool Blood, they will find there can be no other way to ſecure the Proteſtant Religion) we may with ſome reaſon be diſcouraged.

But I hope, Sir, that ſeeing our Country have thought us worthy to be their Repreſentatives, we ſhall not be ſo eaſily daunted in what ſo nearly concerns them; but be as indefatigable in finding out ways for our Preſervation, as our Enemies are to find out means for our Deſtruction; hoping we ſhall not always meet ſo bad Succeſs in the Houſe of Lords: For tho' the too much Kindneſs of ſome Men who pretended to be for the Bill, but underhand made a Party againſt it, did this time operate as fatally as Enmity diſguis'd in Friendſhip uſed to do; yet, I hope, that in another Occaſion we may have better Succeſs, not doubting but a great many Lords, when they are perſuaded that they ſhall not be able to find out any other way (as I hear they begin to deſpair they ſhall) to ſecure the Proteſtant Religion, that they will joyn with us in the ſame, or ſome other Bill to the ſame purpoſe.

poſe. Eſpecially, my good Lords the Biſhops, who cannot be preſumed to have made Peace with *Rome*, but to be ready to die for the Proteſtant Religion, and therefore doubtleſs will not long ſtick at joyning in a Bill to ſave it.

But, Sir, ſeeing that according to the courſe of Parliaments we are not like to bring this to a Tryal for a long time, I am of Opinion, we had beſt try ſomething elſe: And altho' I know not what other Act can be made to ſerve inſtead of that, but will either prove too weak or too ſtrong; yet ſeeing we are put upon it we muſt try, that ſo we may not be repreſented as ſtubborn. And therefore I humbly move you, that a Bill may be brought in for the Aſſociation of all his Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects.

NUM. VI.

(*Vid. p.* 130.)

A Speech of the Lord CAVENDISH *in the Houſe of Commons upon the Debate,* That all other Methods for ſuppreſſing Popery would be ineffectual without the Bill of Excluſion, *January* 7. 1680-1.

Mr. Speaker,

SIR, I am fully perſuaded, that we cannot be ſecure neither of our Religion, nor Peace and Quietneſs, without *this Bill*: yet ſeeing we are not like to have it at this time, I am for going on with thoſe other Bills that are a foot, that we may try if we can get them. Seeing we cannot do all the Good we would, let us endeavour to do all the Good we can. But I am ready to agree in the Vote that was propoſed, that it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that neither the King's Perſon, nor Proteſtant Religion, can be ſecured any other way, provided it be not intended to bind the Houſe from trying what may be done by other Laws; leſt Advantage ſhould be taken thereof to break this Parliament; which I tremble to think of, becauſe it will be attended with a great Ruin to our Affairs both Abroad and at Home.

NUM. VII.

(*Vid.* p. 150.)

The true Copy of a Paper deliver'd by the Lord DEVONSHIRE *to the Mayor of* Derby, *where he quartered the one and twentieth of* November, 1688.

WE the Nobility and Gentry of the Northern parts of *England*, being deeply ſenſible of the Calamities that threaten thoſe Kingdoms, do think it our Duty, as Chriſtians and good Subjects, to endeavour what in us lies the healing of our preſent Diſtractions, and preventing greater. And as with Grief we apprehend the ſad Conſequences that may ariſe from the landing of an Army in this Kingdom from foreign Parts; ſo we cannot but deplore the Occaſion given for it by ſo many Invaſions made of late Years on our Religion and Laws. And whereas we cannot think of any other Expedient to compoſe our Differences, and prevent Effuſion of Blood, than that which procured a Settlement in theſe Kingdoms, after the late Civil Wars, the meeting and ſitting of a Parliament freely and duly choſen, we think our ſelves oblig'd (as far as in us lies) to promote it; and the rather becauſe the Prince of *Orange* (as appears by his Declaration) is willing to ſubmit his own Pretenſions, and all other Matters to their Determination: We heartily wiſh, and humbly pray, that his Majeſty would conſent to this Expedient, in order to a future Settlement; and hope that ſuch a temperament may be thought of, as that the Army now on foot may not give any Interruption to the Proceeding of a Parliament. But if to the great Misfortune and Ruin of theſe Kingdoms, it ſhould prove otherwiſe, we farther declare, that we will to our utmoſt defend the Proteſtant Religion, the Laws of the Kingdom, and the Rights and Liberties of the People.

NUM. VIII.

(*Vid.* p. 151.)

The DECLARATION *of the Earl of* DEVONSHIRE, *and other the Nobility and Gentry assembled at* Nottingham, November 22. 1688.

WE the Nobility, Gentry and Commonalty of these *Northern* Counties assembled at *Nottingham*, for the Defence of the Laws, Religion and Properties, according to the freeborn Liberties and Privileges descended to us from our Ancestors, as the undoubted Brightright of the Subjects of this Kingdom of *England* (not doubting but the Infringers and Invaders of our Rights will represent us to the rest of the Nation in the most malicious Dress they can put upon us) do here unanimously think it our Duty to declare to the rest of our Protestant Fellow Subjects, the Grounds of our present Undertaking.

We are by innumerable Grievances made sensible, that the very Fundamentals of our Religion, Liberties and Properties, are about to be rooted out by our late Jesuitical Privy Council, as has been of late too apparent, *First*, by the King's dispensing with all the established Laws at his pleasure. *Secondly*, By displacing all Officers out of all Offices of Trust and Advantage, and placing others in their Room, that are known Papists, deservedly made incapable by the established Laws of this Land. *Thirdly*, By destroying the Charters of most Corporations in the Land. *Fourthly*, By discouraging all Persons that are not Papists, and preferring such as turn to Popery. *Fifthly*, By displacing all Honest and Conscientious Judges, unless they would, contrary to their Consciences, declare that to be Law, which was meerly Arbitrary. *Sixthly*, By branding all Men with the Name of Rebels, that but offered to justifie the Laws in a Legal Course against the Arbitrary Proceedings of the King, or any of his corrupt Ministers. *Seventhly*, By burthening the

Nation with an Army, to maintain the Violation of the Rights of the Subjects, and by discountenancing the established Religion. *Eightly*, By forbidding the Subjects the Benefit of Petitioning, and construing them Libellers, so rendring the Laws a Nose of Wax to serve their Arbitrary Ends. And many more such like, too long here to enumerate.

We being thus made sadly sensible of the Arbitrary and Tyrannical Government, that is by the Influence of Jesuitical Councils coming upon us, do unanimously declare, that not being willing to deliver our Posterity over to such a Condition of Popery and Slavery, as the aforeraid Oppressions do inevitably threaten, We will, to the utmost of our Power, oppose the same, by joining with the Prince of *Orange* (whom we hope God Almighty hath sent to rescue us from the Oppressions aforesaid) and will use our utmost Endeavours for the Recovery of our almost ruin'd Laws, Liberties and Religion; and herein we hope all good Protestant Subjects will with their Lives and Fortunes be assistant to us, and not be bugbear'd with the opprobrious Name of Rebels, by which they would fright us to become perfect Slaves to their Tyrannical Insolencies and Usurpations; For we assure our selves, that no Rational an Unbiass'd Person will judge it Rebellion to defend our Laws and Religion, which all our Princes have sworn at their Coronation: Which Oath how well it hath been observ'd of late, we desire a free Parliament may have the Consideration of.

We own it Rebellion to resist a King that governs by Law; but he was always accounted a Tyrant, that made his Will the Law; and to resist such a One, we justly esteem no Rebellion, but a necessary Defence: And in this Consideration, we doubt not all honest Men's Assistance, and humbly hope for, and implore the Great God's Protection, that turneth the Hearts of his People, as pleaseth him best; it having been observed, that People can never be of one Mind, without his Inspiration, which hath in all Ages confirmed that Observation, *Vox Populi est vox Dei.*

The present restoring the Charters, and reversing the oppressive and unjust Judgment given on *Magdalen* College Fellows, is plain, are but to still the People, like Plumbs to Children, by deceiving them for a while: But if they shall by this Stratagem be fool'd, and this present Storm that threatens the Papists be past, as soon as they shall be resettled, the former Oppression will be put on with greater Vigour; but we hope, in vain is the Net spread in the sight of the Birds: For *First*, the Papists old Rule is, That Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks (as they terms Protestants) tho' the Popish Religion is the greatest Heresie. And *Secondly*, Queen *Mary*'s so ill observing her Promises to the *Suffolk* Men, that help'd her to her Throne. And above all, *Thirdly*, The Pope's dispensing with the Breach of Oaths, Treaties, or Promises at his pleasure, when it makes for the Service of *Holy Church*, as they term it. These, we say, are such convincing Reasons to hinder us from giving credit to the aforesaid Mock Shews of Redress, that we think our selves bound in Conscience to rest on no Security, that shall not be approved by a freely elected Parliamenent, to whom, under God, we refer our Cause.

NUM,

NUM. IX.

(*Vid.* p. 171.)

Preamble to the Patent creating William *Duke of* Devonshire.

MARIA R.

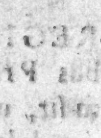
REX & REGINA, *&c.* Quum quanto conſpectiùs in largiendis honoribus Principis Prærogativa eluceat, tanto magis proſpiciendum ſit, ut non niſi in digniſſimos conferantur, ut graviſſimum Judicium, quod de ſingulis conſtituamus, ab Univerſis collaudetur, ac tùm demum pretium ſuum conſequuntur, & vere æſtimandi ſunt Tituli, cum eos a reliquis ſecernimus, Quos propria Merita ſupra cæteros jam diu exultere, nihil certe aut Dignitati noſtræ conſultiùs, nihil, aut æquitatis, aut gratiæ noſtræ Regiæ rationibus accommodatius eſſe poterit, quam ut Prædilectum & perquam fidelem Conſanguineum & Conſiliarium noſtrum Gulielmium Devoniæ Comitem, Ordinis noſtri Periſcelidis Equitem, & Regii Hoſpitii noſtri Seneſchallum, multis Nominibus ex ſe Ornatiſſimum, ampliorem adhuc redderemus, & Veterem Nobilitatem novis inſuper inſignibus accumulemus. Quid enim ei de Nobis optimè merenti minus referre poſſumus? Qui ut ampliſſimos Reditus ſummis honoribus ſuſtentandis pares poſſideat, ita & omnem Vitæ Curſum inſtituit, ut eoſdem jure, ſibi vendicare poſſit; adeoque in depravato ſæculo, & ad fœdiſſimam Adulationem ruente, antiquos mores conſtanter retinuit, neque Inſidiantis Aulæ vel Blanditiis, vel Minis, ſe permoveri unquam paſſus eſt; ſed utraſqu; pariter contemnens, velut libertatis anteſignanus, a legibus ſemper ſtetit: Quæ quum palam violatæ, omni alio præſidio deſtituebantur, ad nos provocavit, & exterminandæ Tyrannidis Conſilio cum eo communicato, ac pluribus Regni Provinciis, illius exemplo adhortationibuſque in partes tractis, ad abſoluti ſſimam ſine Sanguine Victoriam & Avita Jura una cum Religione reſtituenda maximum Momentum attulit. Cujus quidem egregiam Laudem in perpetuum ſplendidiſſimæ Familiæ decus, ei uſque ad ultimos Nepotes tranſmitti jubemus, & hinc etiam conſtare Volumus, Quantum Subditorum noſtrorum immunitatibus faveamus, Qui præcipuos earum Propugnatores ad celſiſſimum dignitatis gradum evehendos cenſemus. Sciatis igitur, *&c.*

NUM. X.

(*Vid.* p. 172.)

On the Death of the late QUEEN, *By the Duke of* DEVONSHIRE.

Poema eſt Picturâ loquens.



1.

LONG our divided State
Hung in the Balance of a doubtful Fate,
When one bright Nymph the gath'ring Cloulds diſpell'd,
And all the Griefs of *Albion* heal'd:
Her the united Land obey'd,
No more to Jealouſie inclin'd.
Nor fearing Pow'r with ſo much Vertue join'd.
She knew her Task, and nicely underſtood
To what Intention Kings are made;
Not for their own, but for their People's Good,
'Twas that prevailing Argument alone
Determin'd her to fill the vacant Throne:
And yet with Sadneſs ſhe beheld
A Crown devolving on her Head,
By the Exceſſes of a Prince miſled,
When by her Royal Birth compell'd,
To what her God, and what her Country claim'd,
Tho' by a ſervile Faction blam'd,
How graceful were the Tears ſhe ſhed!

2.

When waiting only for a Wind,
Againſt our Iſle the Power of *France* was arm'd;
Her ruling Arts in their true Luſtre ſhin'd,
The Winds themſelves were by her Influence charm'd,
'Twas her Authority and Care ſupply'd
The Safety, which our want of Troops deny'd.

Secure

Secure and undisturb'd the Scene
Of *Albion* seem'd, and like her Eyes serene.
Vain was th' Invader's Force, Revenge and Pride,
Maria reign'd, and Heaven was on our side.
The Scepter by her self unsought
Gave double Proofs of her Heroick Mind;
With Skill she sway'd it, and with Ease resign'd.
So the Dictator from retirement brought,
Repell'd the Danger that did *Rome* allarm,
And then return'd contented to his Farm.

3.

Fatal to the Fair and Young,
Accurs'd Disease! how long
Have wretched Mothers mourn'd thy Rage,
Robb'd of the Hope and Comfort of her Age!
From the unhappy Lover's Side,
How often hast thou torn the blooming Bride!
Now like a Tyrant, rising by Degrees
To worse Extreams, and blacker Villanies,
Practis'd in Ruin for some Ages past,
Thou hast brought forth a general one at last.
Common Disasters Sorrow raise;
But Heav'n's severer Frowns amaze
The *Queen*! a Word, a Sound,
Of Nations once the Hope and firm Support,
Wealth of the Needy, Guard of the Oppress,
The Joy of all, the Wisest and the Best:
A Name which Echo did rebound
With loud Applause from neighb'ring Shores,
Their Admiration, the Delight of ours,
Becomes unutterable now.
The Crouds in that dejected Court,
Where languishing *Maria* lay,
Want Pow'r to ask the News they come to know:
Silent their drooping Heads they bow,
Silence it self proclaims th' approaching Woe:
Even *Maria*'s latest Care,

Whom

Whom Winter's Seaſons, nor contending *Jove*,
Nor watchful Fleets could from his glorious Purpoſe move,
Intrepid in the Storms of War, and in the midſt of flying
[Dearths ſedate,
Now trembles, now he ſinks beneath the mighty Weight.
The Hero to the Man gives way,
Unhappy Iſle for half an Age a Prey,
To fierce Diſſention, or deſpotick Sway;
Redeem'd from Anarchy to be undone
By the miſtaken Meaſures of the Throne.
Thy Monarchs meditating dark Deſigns,
Or boldly throwing off the Maſk,
Fond of the Power, unequal to the Taſk;
Thy ſelf without remaining Signs,
Of ancient Virtue ſo deprav'd,
As ev'n to wiſh to be enſlav'd;
What more than Human Aid could raiſe Thee from a State
[ſo low,
Protect Thee from thy ſelf, thy greateſt Foe?
Something Cæleſtial ſure, a Heroine
Of matchleſs Form, and a Majeſtick Mien;
Awful, reſpected, fear'd, but more belov'd;
More than her Laws, her great Example mov'd.
The Bounds, that in her Godlike Mind
Were to her Paſſions ſet, ſeverely ſhin'd,
But that of doing Good was unconfin'd:
So juſt, that Abſolute Command,
Deſtructive in another Hand,
In hers had chang'd it's Nature, had been uſeful made;
Oh had ſhe longer ſtaid,
Leſs ſwiftly to her Native Heav'n retir'd!
For her the Harps of *Albion* had been ſtrung,
The tuneful Nine could never have aſpir'd
To a more lofty and immortal Song.

18 JA 53

F I N I S.